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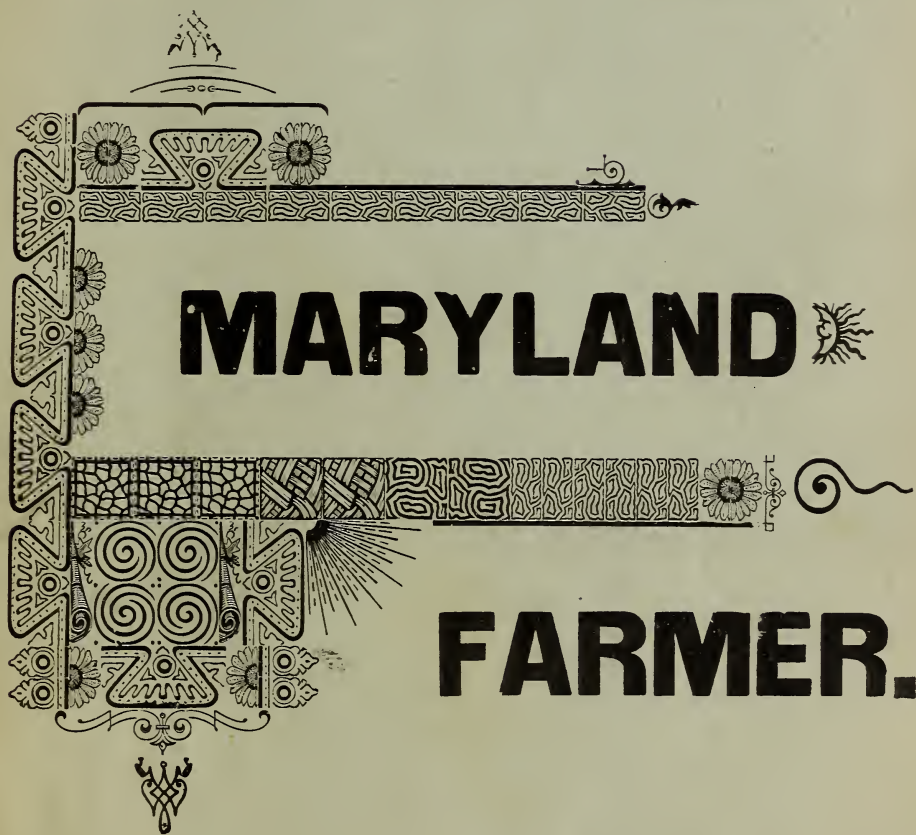
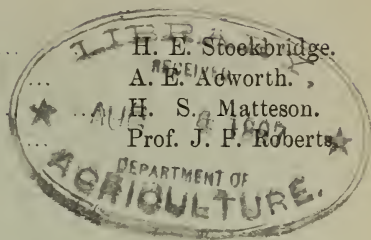
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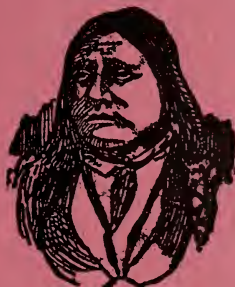
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CHAS. F. HITSELBERGER, *Libertytown, Md*

My mother has used two bottles of Anti-Fag and it always gives her immediate relief. She has been suffering with headaches for years and finds Anti-Fag a most reliable and excellent remedy.

A. R. SILENCE, *Daisy, Md.*

I am clerking for W. S. McDonnell, and have sold many bottles of Anti-Fag, the reports are that its action is entirely satisfactory.

W. C. BENJAMIN, *Chestertown Md.*

Having used Anti-Fag I am grateful to say it is the best headache remedy I have ever used. It relieves a severe attack in a few minutes and I recommend it as the best headache cure on the market.

T. M. FIELD, *Mechanic's Valley, Md.*

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# THE MARYLAND FARMER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

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BALTIMORE, July 1897.

No. 7.

## THE PLOW.

[Written forty years ago. Author unknown.]

What makes the pigs forget to squeal ?

What makes the old hogs younger feel ?

What fills the kitchen tub with meal?

The Plow.

What makes the corn and barley grow ?

What makes the mill and sifter go ?

What makes the chickens strut and  
crow ?

The Plow.

What makes the farmers grow and thrive?

What makes the cobblers bang and  
drive ?

What keeps the merchants all alive?

The Plow.

When on the banks of the river Styx,

Some fools are driven by politics ;

What would have saved them from  
this fix ?

The Plow.

The plow's the thing to make the corn,

To cure the gout and hollow-horn ;

What should we follow in the morn ?

The Plow.

JULY 1897.

For the Maryland Farmer.

**FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF  
TOBACCO.**

BY H. E. STOCKBRIDGE.

It would seem that a native American crop, the market crop which American farmers have been longest engaged in producing, should be so thoroughly understood that errors in the economy of feeding the same would be exceptional. The fact is, however, that there was never so much inquiry among growers concerning methods of fertilizing, nor so great a difference as to methods among successful growers as at the present time. The recent introduction of the cultivation of Cuban and Sumatra leaf, largely by Cuban exiles, is doubtless responsible to a material degree for this condition of apparent uncertainty.

It seems, therefore, that the important facts of successful practice in the fertilizing of the crop should be formulated.

The first point for consideration is the fact of the very great food demand of the plant under discussion, the exceptional demands of the crop upon the soil and its marked exhausting effect when the supply is not adequately maintained. The quantity and character of this demand must serve as the basis of all rational or economical attempts at supplying the requirements of the crop. The latest, and probably best, evidence on this point, derived from the results of the experiments of the special tobacco experiment station in Conn., give the quantities and proportions of the three essentials extracted from an acre of tobacco soil as Phos. acid 16 lbs., Nitrogen 100 lbs., and Potash 150 lbs. Experience

shows, however, that the amount of the former ingredient may be increased about six fold with economy and advantage. In my own experience I have found that the proportions giving most satisfactory results were 100 lbs. each of the two former essentials and 150 lbs. Potash, for cigar tobacco, while the Nitrogen may be advantageously increased for export and bright leaf. A mixed fertilizer furnishing approximately the proportions named would show Phos. acid 5 per cent., Nitrogen 5 per cent., and Potash 7.5 per cent. The application per acre must depend on condition of soil and amount of crop expected, but the proportions are very essential to securing the texture of leaf on which the quality and value depend.

With this crop the form of supply, or the source of the different ingredients, is of almost as much importance as is the sufficiency and proportion of this supply. Chlorine must be rigorously excluded from all fertilizers for tobacco, therefore those materials like Muriate of Potash or Kainit which contain Chlorine should be avoided and as sources of Potash either the high grade Sulphate of Potash or Sulphate of Potash Magnesia would be best suited.

All things considered cotton-seed meal, acid phosphate and either the sulphate of potash or sulphate of potash magnesia are unquestionably the most desirable forms of raw materials to be used for supplying the proportions of the three essentials suggested. The amounts of each of these raw materials required to make good the plant food removed from



an acre by a single crop of tobacco would be: Cotton seed meal 1200 lbs., Acid Phosphate 400 lbs., and Sulphate of Potash 250 lbs., or Sulphate of Potash Magnesia 400 lbs., making a total application, according to the form of potash used, of 1850 or 2000 lbs. per acre. This should be considered as a maximum application which may be proportionally diminished as the quality of the soil is capable of withstanding the effects of cropping.

A peculiarity of that formula in which the Potash is supplied in the form of Sulphate of Potash Magnesia, or as this material is commonly called "Double Manure Salt," is the presence of Magnesia which is acknowledged to materially improve the burning qualities of the leaf, giving the white ash on which smokers depend. The essential plant food, moreover, is supplied with the least danger of accompanying deleterious substances.

A word should be said in this connection concerning the claims of some growers, usually of Cuban antecedents or training, against the use of mineral fertilizers and generally in advocacy of the use of Peruvian guano. First, this guano is no longer obtainable in quantities to meet more than a mere fraction of the demand for tobacco fertilizer. Second, It is an obsolete fertilizer, one sided in composition and most extravagant in cost. Third, Even admitting that it produces a satisfactory quality of leaf, this fact would not justify its use. The question is not *what* will make the tobacco desired, but *what will make it most economically*?. We used this fertilizer thirty years ago, but it must be remembered that the Cubans are more

than that distance behind us in all agricultural methods and means of cultivation. Is there any rational reason why they should be ahead of us in the intricate problem of economical fertilization of tobacco? We admit their dexterity in curing and handling the leaf, and recognize the unsurpassed quality of the product. In the matter of feeding the crop, however, we lead, not follow.

#### Deep and Shallow Cultivation of Corn.

The Ohio experiment station began studying the comparative effect of deep and shallow culture of corn in 1888. At that time the implements available for shallow culture were imperfect, and for two years the results were negative or slightly in favor of deep culture. During recent years general attention has been drawn to this subject, especially by the results attained at the Illinois experiment station, and manufacturers have produced implements better adapted to shallow culture. With some of these implements the work has been continued in Ohio since 1891, with results uniformly in favor of the shallower culture, the average yield from cultivating one inch and a half deep with the spring tooth cultivator being six bushels per acre greater than from cultivating four inches with the double shovel. The same problem has also been taken up at thirteen other stations besides the two named, with results generally favoring shallow culture. Counting each season's experiments at each station as a single test, forty-five such tests had been reported up to the close of 1895. Of these, twenty-seven showed larger yields from shallow culture, seven were inconclusive and eleven showed larger yields from deep culture. Of these latter, however, cultivating only three inches deep was in some cases called "deep culture."

For the Maryland Farmer.

# EVAPORATION, PRECIPITATION, TEMPERATURE.

BY A. E. ACWOREH.

It is agreed that temperature and precipitation are the controlling factors in crop production of every kind.

In these days when in Maryland many are giving up the cereals for trucking, and many more are coming from other sections to engage in the same pursuits, it seems but a matter of justice to set before them what inducements our soils and climate may offer for the change.

Prof. Whitney, from an examination of "truckng soils" here and elsewhere, concludes that the best do not contain over 10 per cent. of clay. How much there may be in Maryland that will fill this bill is unknown.

Our immediate competitor, and indeed chief one, is Norfolk and that vicinity. There the precipitation for 16 years is given at 47.3 inches, for Baltimore 40.1 inches. Temperature, Baltimore 22 years, 54.4°; Norfolk 25 years, 59.0°.

The late Prof. Russell, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, calculated the evaporation for the crop season 1877-1878 at Baltimore to be 31.8 inches. with a precipitation of 33 inches, temperature 68°. At Norfolk, temperature 69.2°, precipitation 42.4 inches; evaporation 24.9 inches.

At Mardela Springs in 1895, on regular "truckng soil," so pronounced by Prof. Whitney, the temperature was 68.4°, precipitation 23.46, humidity of air 73.9 per cent., while the moisture of the soil was 34.28 per cent. as determined by the soil division in Washington, or 5.73 per cent. per month, and a precipitation of 3.91 inches per month.

These facts seem to induce the conclusion that we must study the water demands of the plants we propose to grow, as well as the temperature best suited to their growth.

Storer, in his *Agricultural Chemistry*, vol. 2, p. 252, gives tables showing that peas began to wilt when thermometer was from 76°—81° and the soil had from 7 to 13 per cent. of moisture; beans, temp. 78°—82°, moisture 10—13; clover 76°, moisture 14 per cent.. and in another place he states that no plants do well in a soil that contains less than 20 per cent. of moisture that it will hold.

In view of these facts we see the great importance of long records of temperature and rainfall at one place, the late Prof. Loomis having assigned 20 to 25 years as the limit from which deductions could reasonably be formed.

Prof. Abbe, editor of *Monthly Weather Review*, in his cast for long records shows himself up to the times.

One of the late heads of the Weather Bureau wisely observed that almost "every farm had a temperature and rainfall of its own."

Then we should seek to raise our manures and buy our fertilizers with an eye single to the ease with which the usual moisture of the soil can easiest dissolve them, and to the demands of the crops we propose to grow for.

Prof. Amos would do an immense service, if in this Winter's Farmers' Institutes, he would provide adequate instruction on this point.

*Mardela Springs,*

June 4th, 1897.

**A Practical Plowman's Method.**

Being satisfied that there is some science in the matter of plowing, I propose to give a few points that, in my opinion, are worthy of some attention. To day, April 20, in a drive some 20 miles, I saw perhaps 75 teams plowing, and I think I am safe when I say that not ten of the 75 men following the plows knew how to scientifically hitch the team to a plow to do good work. A large majority were using whiffletrees that were too long to do the work, and almost without exception the horses were hitched to close too the plow.

After following the plow for nearly forty years, here are some points in the matter of hitching to a plow that I have found to be necessary in order to do good work.

First, I want a set of whiffletrees, the evener of which shall be only twice the number of inches in length of the inches in width of furrow that I want to turn. Thus if I want to plow a furrow of 14 inches in width I will have an evener 28 inches long. Then I want to let the team out from the whiffletrees to such a distance that I can get the depth of furrow I want and draw from the notch in the plow clevis at the lower side of the plow beam. The reason for short evener and low hitch on the plow beam is that the plow will draw level on its landside and will be in position to do its best work. With the average farm whiffletrees we find about a four-foot evener. This with the horse in the furrow, would call for the plow to run to the sod nearly two feet, the one holding generally rocks the plow to run to the roots the plow to the left somewhat to keep his furrow narrow enough and puts the

plow out of its natural position. The hitching above the lower notches in the plow clevis to get depth of furrow draws the plow too much on its point and a small stone will throw it out of the furrow. This calls for lots of backing up and hard work.

To me, plowing (except the matter of walking the furrow behind it) is one of the easiest, pleasantest parts of the farm work, and when I see men, as I have to-day, stripped to shirt and pants, to all appearances struggling like a man in a wrestling match, I am always sure he does not understand the science of the plow.

Another thing I never do is thus to plow around a plot of ground and drive out and turn my team on the fresh mellow furrow to tread the soil down solid again after turning it up mellow and light. If sod ground, the harrow follows the furrows and this makes two turnings on the same ground and generally gives it a pretty good tramping down. My way is this: I pace or measure the plot I want to plow, find its width and then divide it up into plots that shall be about equal in width so that I may have each plot from eighteen to twenty paces wide. Set your marker stakes in a fresh line and plow in back furrows. To avoid a ridge where your back harrow is laid, my two first furrows are run about two inches more shallow than I intend to plow the field. Increase your depth of furrow on the second and third furrows and you will have your ground in shape to level with the harrow.

The objection to dead furrows can be largely overcome by running your last two or three furrows more shallow, same



as first furrows were run, to avoid the ridge. Run the next to the last furrow for dead furrows half the depth of your main furrows, run the last furrow to about full depth, then go back and lay the rest of the soil left from next to last furrow which was shallow, on to last furrow as a dead furrow and you have a loose soil to fill and largely even up your dead furrow, or if you wish to plow downward a piece get your measures of the size of plot, lay out your furrows in center of plot and turn to the right with your team, keeping your fresh plowed soil from under your team's feet, you save corner harrowing and have a more mellow seed bed.—H. S. Matteson, in *N. Y. Farmer*.

#### Improving Waste Lands.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, the President, J. M. Underwood, in speaking of the waste lands and how they might be made valuable, said :

"Many an acre of land is lying idle and worse than useless that could easily be made to pay a pecuniary profit by growing timber upon it, where now it is a barren waste. Actual experiments have proven that land worth not more than \$1 an acre has been set to white pine and cared for in a poor way for fifty years, and yet it has developed a grove that now would furnish 5,000 feet of lumber to the acre, or 1,000 feet per year, which at \$10 per thousand would be worth \$500 or \$10 per year for each acre. But who can estimate the value that re-established forests will have in checking the winds, and thus preventing the rapid evaporation of moisture? I would urge upon our society that they

see to it that our legislative committee do all in their power not only to re-establish forests on cut over lands, but also to give encouragement to the planting of trees all over the state."

He also spoke of the wonderful crops of the past year. The apple crop was estimated at 210,000,000 bushels—the largest ever recorded in the world. An interesting part of the address was the calling attention to the great waste of land in the state. Much of the waste was due to wide roads. Only about sixteen feet in the center of the roadway is even used for traffic and the remainder is allowed to go to waste and grows weeds which shower their seeds on the neighboring farms. Said Mr. Underwood :

"In the country the roads are usually laid out on section lines in a township. Allowing six acres of waste land to the mile, there would be 432 acres to the township. In the country of Wabasha, with but eighteen townships, there would be nearly 8,000 acres of waste land worth \$24,000. There are 1,301,826 square miles of land in the state; six acres of waste land to the mile would give us 7,810,956 acres worth at \$10. \$78,109,560. The interest on this sum would, at 4 per cent, amount to \$3,125,000 annually."

Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable. Think how many ways it can be utilized—for pasture, for hay, for feeding the stock or feeding the land, sometimes serving the double purpose of feeding the stock, and then going back to the soil in the manure product. Fear not raising too much; it will always find a market.



### Feeding Pigs.

After the sow has farrowed and the danger of milk fever has passed, the feed can be gradually increased until an abundant supply of milk is secured to nourish the young litter. This must be governed by the age of the sow, and the number of pigs she is raising. If a young sow with first litter, and one that has not yet come to maturity, she can be fed stronger in order that she can supply nourishment to her family, and at the same time keep her growing and in a thrifty condition. If an aged sow, or one that has arrived at maturity, the feed should not be so heavy, and must be governed by the size of the litter.

The feed should consist of a variety that will make milk, such as corn or corn meal, middlings, bran, ground oats, with a little oil meal added, along with milk given as slops. If no milk can be had, water will answer, and if in cold weather, warm water is still better than cold. After the pigs have a good start there are two things to be guarded against. One is scours and the other is thumps. The former comes from too much rich food. When first noticed slack up on the feed for a few days until the discharge from the bowels ceases. Thumps are caused by rich food given the sow and the pigs not getting sufficient exercise. They are more apt to attack the pigs in cold weather, when they lie close in their nest, and many a good pig, and even the very choicest of the litter, has thumped his life out. The best remedy is not to feed the mother too heavily, and if the pigs do not get out for exercise chase them around with a small switch at least twice a day.

When the pigs have arrived at the age

that the mother is not furnishing them sufficient nourishment, then they will begin to look for food. Have a small pen partitioned off in which feed can be put separate from the sow.

The young fellow will soon learn where to find it and will take to it eagerly. This food for the young pigs should be of the same kind as has been mentioned for the sow. Given in small quantities at first and increased as the pigs grow older, but never give more than what is eaten up clean before the next meal. Pigs fed in this manner, if given plenty of exercise, as this will assist in digesting and assimilating the food, will grow strong and thrifty, and if bred right will stand up on their feet as the exercise strengthens them and also gives them a good appetite. See that they have a clean, dry place to sleep, and if the weather is cold do not keep too many together, as they will crowd together and sometimes smother the smaller ones.

### Saving in This Creed.

Prof. B. Irby, of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, has formulated in the *Progressive Farmer* the following creed, which every Southern farmer should paste over his fireplace:

"We believe in small, well-tilled farms; that the soil must be fed as well as the owner, so that the crops will make the farm and the farmer richer.

"We believe in thorough drainage, in deep plowing, and in labor-saving implements.

"We believe in good fences, barns conveniently arranged, good orchards and gardens, and plenty of home-raised hog and hominy.

"We believe in raising pure-bred stock, or in grading up the best to be gotten until they equal the thorough-breds.

"We believe in growing the best varieties of farm crops, and saving the choicest for seed.

"We believe in fertilizing the brain with phosphorous, as well as applying it to the soil.

"We believe in the proper care and application of the barn-yard manure.

"We believe that the best fertilizers are of little value unless accompanied by industry, enterprise and intelligence.

"We believe in rotation, diversification and thorough cultivation of crops.

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer, and that every good farmer will eventually own a good farm."

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#### Care of Work Horses.

Many details must be observed in the care of the horse at work. At this season, with the approach of warm weather, much attention must be given to keep in the animal's coat in good condition. The pores of the skin must be kept open for the escape of the perspiration, and for appearances' sake the dust must be brushed out of the coat thoroughly. Under the collars and under the back-band, after a warm day, the chafed skin should be cooled with water so as to allay any feverish tendency.

Where conditions are favorable for it, after warm weather is come to stay, it is a good plan to wash out the coat during the hot weather every week or so. Care must be exercised in this bathing process, however, and the horse should be exercised moderately after the washing to

avoid the possibility of cold. As a rule, where the horse is worked in the field a good share of the time, its shoes should be removed, and the hoofs should be kept pared moderately and trimmed at the edges to avoid breaking.

It should be remembered that the horse becomes thirsty in warm weather as well as man. If his master requires water to allay his thirst every hour, the horse should be offered the same comfort at least once between meals. It may be observed here that water which has been drawn for an hour or two will quench thirst, requiring but a moderate amount for the purpose. It is usually the safer policy for both man and beast, when very thirsty, to satisfy the craving with clear water from the well that has been drawn for an hour, as a rule. The stock horses that are grazing, it will be observed, seldom drink from the bubbling spring to which they may have access, if there is a pool of clear water that is slightly warmer. This suggestion is on the theory that the creature is not liable to drink too much, if this precaution is observed. It should be clear to everyone that there is danger of swallowing too much liquid during the heated season.

The most observing horsemen as a rule, we believe, have come to the conclusion that water should be given just before feeding. Except in emergencies, no water should then be given after this for two hours. Except during the four heated summer months there is little danger of any suffering if the horse is allowed all it wishes to drink just before taking its meals per day. Extended comment has been given here on the subject of water, for the reason that many of the ills during the working season

arise from one or the other extremes in furnishing drink to the horse.

During the next two months of heavy work, if possible, the teams should have sound oats or barley as a practical grain food. A mixture by weight of one part oil meal or two parts instead of the oil meal of wheat bran, with four parts of corn and eight parts of oats or barley, makes a very good combination. If the grain is ground into a meal it should be mixed with chopped hay or chopped straw and if dampened a little all the better, before feeding. It is not advisable as a rule, to allow the horse to devour the clear meal. The saliva will be permitted to act with better effect if this precaution is observed. If the hay used is very ripe and brittle, it is especially needful that a little oil meal or bran should be used in the food.

In case the hay was harvested in rare condition, it will exercise a laxative effect in digestion and displace the oil meal or bran in the combination.

The feeder must be on the alert continually to counteract the results of exceptional conditions. The more he knows of symptoms of disease, the more fortunate he is.—*W. Rural.*

#### **Agriculture the Mainstay of all.**

It has been well and truthfully stated that agriculture may well be studied both as a science and art. It is a science because it is based on nature's law, and an art because it can be made productive of those articles that contribute so much to the welfare of mankind. Agriculture is a science which explains the mode of cultivating the ground so as to cause it to produce in plenty and perfection those grains, fruits and vegetable

products which are useful to man, and to such animals as are reared by him for food and labor. For these reasons, if for no others, the principles of agricultural science should be taught in all schools and colleges, as well as any other of the sciences or arts. First see that a knowledge of the principles is acquired, and their application later will become not only pleasant but profitable. No occupation is better calculated to call forth the learning of the man of science than that of agriculture, and none in which a man can engage with more honor or to which more honor should be attached.

Good farming is the mainspring of national progress. The farmer who calls to his aid the light of modern science and doubles his crops per acre is justly entitled to more praise than he who builds cities. When the first general assembly of the agriculturists of France was held, its first president, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in his opening address, said: "Agriculture is the noblest of professions; stable as the earth which is its base, pure as the sun which enlightens, free as the air which gives it life; it ripens reason, fortifies the character and elevates the soul toward the Creator by the continued-spectacle of the miracles of creation. Agriculture is seated upon the granite upon which the State reposes." All honor, then, to agriculture as a science, as an art, and as the mainstay of the Nation.—*W. M. King in Washington Post.*

#### **Kaffir Corn for Cows.**

I have thoroughly tested this feed and find it far ahead of any other for cattle and horses, especially milk cows, which if fed wholly on this will produce nice, golden butter during the entire winter. If the fodder is well seeded it is best to remove parts of the tops, else the cows will get too much grain. Give a small armful to each cow three times a day.—(F. W. B., *Decatur Co. Kan.*



### Manures Compared.

The following comparison between the value of horse and cow manure is contributed by Professor I. P. Roberts to the Rural New Yorker :—" I have noticed marked differences between the crops grown on land treated with horse manure and those grown on land treated with manure from the cow stable. Our horses are fed a rather wide ration, as they are obliged to do heavy continuous work winter and summer. Our cows, when in the stable, are always fed a rather narrow ration. When the manure from these two classes of animals had been applied separately to the ground upon which mangels were grown, the difference in results was very great. I think that the marked difference was due to two causes—first, the cow manure (and by this I mean solid and liquid excrements combined) contained more nitrogen in an available form than did the horse manure. Mangels thrive best in a cool moist soil; the horse manure tended to make the soil drier and warmer, while the cow manure has a tendency to make it cooler and more moist.

" In the case of using manure for increasing heat in the soil, as in cold frames, the horse manure would be preferable to the cow manure, not because it would necessarily be richer or poorer in nitrogenous compounds, but because of its value in generating heat. Our experiments, during the last two years, with horse manure and cut straw bedding and horse manure with shavings and sawdust bedding as against plots with no manure, show conclusively that the dryish horse manure as yet has done no good whatever.

### Free Recipe for Hog Cholera.

Dr. T. J. Dodge Hamilton, Ill., in Iowa Homestead, says: I have used this remedy for 35 years, and raised hogs on my ranch in Nebraska and never lost a hog:

(See American Swine Herd, Vol. XII., No. 9, p. 25 for directions, etc.):

Arsenic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; cape aloes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

Blue vitriol,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; black antimony, 1 oz.

Grind and mix well the remedy before using.

1. Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from well ones and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight small ones in each pen.

2. Feed nothing but dry food, no water except slop containing the remedy, until cured.

3. When the hogs refuse to eat turn them on their backs, and then, with a long-handled spoon put the dry medicine down their throats.

4. Dose for large hogs, one teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day, and repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs half this amount.

5. As a preventive, one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat.

### Keeping A Milk Record.

I believe in keeping a milk record of each cow, and know just the amount she is giving every day. By referring to my record book I can tell what her dam, and in many cases what her granddam did in their day, and what the improvement has been. I have followed this course for a number of years, and I believe the scales should receive a share of the credit in this constant gain we have been making all this time.—E. A. H. in *Hoard's Dairyman*.



**Sheep Notes.****THE ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP.**

An institute lecturer thus sums up the advantages of sheep :

1. They are profitable.
2. They weaken the soil least and strengthen it most.
3. They are enemies of weeds.
4. The care they need is required when other farm operations are slack.
5. The amount of investment need not be large.
6. The returns are quick and many.
7. They are the quietest and easiest handled of all farm stock,
8. Other farm products are made more largely from cash grains, while those from sheep are made principally from pasture.
9. There is no other product of the farm that has fluctuated so slightly in value as good mutton.
10. By comparison wool costs nothing, for do not the horse and cow in shedding their coats waste what the sheep save ?

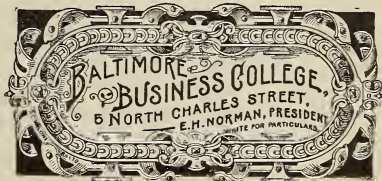
The Michigan station has succeeded in fattening lambs profitably without clover hay. It was found that any of the following fodders may be substituted in the place of clover hay, viz.: Alfalfa, millet hay, oat straw, corn stalk, bean straw. Bulletin 136 describes the test.

Scab is a disease due to a living mite in the skin of the sheep, and cannot be produced by exposure any more than a lamb can be produced by good care. It is also thought that scab and other diseases of like character can be cured by feeding the sheep on sulphur. Internally given it is a mild and good laxative, but its real virtue for scab lies in its use as an ointment.

Many sheepmen believe that scab can be produced by exposure and ill-treatment. It can only be produced by contagion, and the flock that has never had the opportunity to contract it will never have it. It may be introduced by buying diseased sheep not observed to be diseased, and exposure brings it to light, and then it is supposed to have been caused by exposure.

**Growing Field Peas.**

Considering the ease and certainty with which the pea crop may be grown, it is surprising that it is not more sown than it is. Field peas will yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre on good land. If grown with oats, so as to keep the vines from falling to the ground and mildewing, the forage makes a valuable feed for cows, sheep or horses in winter. The pea straw is very rich in nitrogenous matter, thus making a good and cheap supplementary food with corn stalks, either cured and dried or made into silage. The pea grain is the best early feed for hogs. It is the best of all grains to promote growth of frame, as the pea contains both lime and nitrogenous or muscle forming matter. The peas are often sown with the expectation that they will be harvested by hogs. This may seem to be wasteful, as more or less of the peas will be trodden into the soft soil. But if the hogs are left with their noses free to root very few peas will escape their search. The pea crop to be thus harvested is especially adapted to growing in orchards, as the nitrogenous fertility will constantly increase under this management. The soil will also be kept loose so that it will fill with moisture, and the pea vines in summer will shade the soil and prevent evaporation, thus retaining water that the soil has received in winter.—*Pro. Farmer.*



For the Maryland Farmer.

### FARM ITEMS.

There are said to be 20,000 kinds of butterflies, of which two-thirds are named.

Supplying plenty of dry bedding adds to the comfort of the stock, increases the quantity of manure, and lessens the labor of keeping clean.

Young Berkshire hogs, when allowed the run of a well-grassed apple orchard, will make a fair living on the grass grubs and refuse fruit, with a small grain ration.

A bushel of corn fed to a growing hog will average from five to twelve pounds of pork. About all the profit is the manure, unless city swill or some other cheap food can be obtained.

In developing colts the great need of caution is to avoid excess of work. It is not well to take long drives at first; in fact, the colt should be returned to the stable feeling fresh rather than weary.

Don't leave the manure in the pig pen. It is filthy, and should be removed and used as a fertilizer, thus allowing you to economize in two ways—one, by saving the purchase of fertilizer, and two, by preventing the hog from rooting in and even eating it.

The good-natured hogs are the most profitable to feed. A pen full of quarrelsome animals will not lay on fat so fast as those which go in for eating instead of fighting and keep happy and good-natured. Select the young pigs at feeding time and pick out the hungry but good-natured ones.

The cows, pigs, and hens should clothe the family and pay taxes and grocery bills; also, in this way a man may begin on a run down farm, and by a wise and careful use of the barn manure, helped out by a little fertilizer, can keep the farm improving. Let him be sure his stock is good stock.

The value of clover hay depends very much upon the stage at which it is harvested and the manner of curing and stor-

ing away. Good, juicy clover hay is one of the best if not the best food for milch cows all through the season when dry feeding is necessary. But if allowed to get too ripe its feeding value is materially lessened.

Many farmers sell their calves at two or three weeks old to get rid of them, that they may sell the milk they would consume, and yet it would pay to develop the calf and make the meat proper food. What is more, the selling of such veal is reprehensible, and the Government should place it under the ban of the laws against unwholesome food.

Young animals, cramped and confined never attain the highest symmetry, strength, and vitality; to thrive well they should be at ease, and able to change position at will. Comfort is essential to health and well-doing. Box stalls and open yards are necessary for growing animals, and beneficial to those which are grown. These are cheap luxuries for horses.

Why not simplify the directions for making the stock solutions for the bordeaux mixture by using a pound of sulphate of copper or a pound of lime for each gallon of water used in making the respective stock solutions? Then each gallon of the solution will represent a pound of the material used. Then, by taking 6 gallons of each solution and adding sufficient water to make 50 gallons of the compound, the proper proportions of the bordeaux mixture are readily secured.

Agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes are far more popular than they were a few years ago. They have demonstrated their usefulness to such an extent that few, if any, intelligent farmers would be willing to have them abandoned. But while the merit of these aids to profitable farming is more clearly and more generally recognized than ever before, there is a good deal of misapprehension as to the expense that is involved in their maintenance.

**How Thick Shall Corn be Planted ?**

In the experiments at the Ohio station the highest per cent. of sound corn has been reached from an average stand of one stalk every eighteen inches, but the total yield has not been as large as from closer planting. The most profitable yield has come from giving a foot in linear length of row to each plant, the rows being three and a half feet apart. On the bottom lands at Columbus it did not seem to make any difference whether the plants stood twelve inches apart, two every twenty-four inches, three every thirty-six inches or four every forty-eight inches; but on the thin clay upland at Wooster the best yields thus far have come from a stand of one stalk every twelve inches or two every twenty-four inches; further grouping has reduced the yield, as has also closer planting.—*Miller and Farmer.*

**THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.**

JULY 1897.

Will it pay to continue Strawberry beds more than one year ? That depends much on the condition of the bed at the close of of the fruiting season. If the ground is rich, the rows well filled out, the crop light, and nearly free from grass and weeds, it will then usually pay to continue one, two or more years. If however plants are exhausted by a large yield, and grass and weeds have been allowed to grow, it will be more work to place old beds in condition than to prepare new ones.

If to be discontinued, plow at once and sow some late crop for feed or fertility.

To renew old beds, mow off plants ; as soon as dry burn over, reduce rows to six or eight inches in width with spade or cultivator. Remove all weeds, every particle of grass, apply a liberal dressing of fine manure, cultivate and keep clean same as with new beds.

Right here is one of the great benefits of keeping new beds perfectly clean. It saves a large amount of labor when beds are continued more than one year.

Old beds produce berries a little earlier, and second year is often better than the first, when treated in this manner.

The bearing canes of raspberries and blackberries should be removed immediately after fruiting. Cut out all small weak canes, leaving only five or six in the hill.

The removal of old canes, leaves no hiding place for worm or bug, or eggs for same. It also allows the free circulation of air and the sun penetrates the center of the bush, making canes strong and vigorous with a good development of fruit buds for the following season.

The removal and burning of all dead, weak and surplus growth is the best preventive against disease.

In berry growing, remember that good work for two seasons is necessary.

First, the most important to grow, develop and mature strong healthy canes, vines and buds for next season's fruit.

Second, to mature the fruit, which depends very much on the care and growth of the previous year.

Favorable seasons for fruit are of little avail if the preparatory work has been neglected.

M. A. THAYER,

Sparta, Wis

"The Wool Record" is the name of a new weekly paper, issued in New York. It is published under the auspices of the Wool Exchange, and is devoted to all branches of the wool trade. The editions, so far, have been of interest to wool growers in that a great deal of news pertaining to sheep and sheep-raising is published, as well as a large amount of matter more directly connected with the marketing of wools. The paper is well printed and well edited. It is salutatory, the editor says that the paper is not a trade journal, that it does not represent one class to the exclusion of another, but recognizes and reflects all departments of the wool industry and discriminates against none.



### Cheap Artesian Wells.

Two of them Bored with a Homemade Ten-Dollar Machine.

The artesian well is superior to the dug well for many reasons. One of the latter is that the spring water is thus obtained entirely free from contamination by surface water, and is therefore more healthful. But when it comes to considering the cost of a drilled well, which is apt to exceed \$1 per foot, many people decide that they cannot afford one. However, an inventive genius living in MacDonald, Tenn., C. Presswood by name, has been experimenting on cheap methods, and has succeeded in putting down two wells, one having a depth of forty four feet and the other of sixty one feet. The former went through rock for all but four feet of the distance, and the latter went through forty feet of rock, part of it being described as "white flint." After this experience, Mr. Presswood is satisfied that any intelligent man can make a machine for digging a fifty-foot well of this sort (in twelve hours, if through dirt), at an expense of only \$10. He says: "I paid a blacksmith to make my drill and some other parts, and the total cost was only \$2.40. From this it will be seen that any one can make a fifty-foot well in a day, and not be in danger of suffocation from gas or from caving-in. Besides, he never would be bothered by dead frogs or other things when he got it finished. I would not like to have a description published, because it is so simple that any mechanic could make one. If it could be patented I would like to secure the help of some one who has money to invest, or I would sell the idea, or for compensation I would send any one instructions for making a "machine." Mr. Presswood explains that the word "machine" is intended to include the rude horse-power that is employed in the work.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Whitewash for Exterior of Buildings.

The Washington or government whitewash is made as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whitening and one pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color, add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lamp or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.—*The Hub.*

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Subscribe to the Maryland Farmer.



For the Maryland Farmer.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

Only one person in 1,000 reaches 40 years of age.

Women load and unload vessels in some of the Japanese ports.

Russia has, outside of the Black Sea, a war fleet of 173 vessels.

Like the Buffalo, the Indian language will be soon lost for ever.

The population of Russia proper is a trifle more than 94,000,000.

Estimates place the wheat yield for this year as 559,000,000 bushels.

Between 1871 and 1891 nearly 2,000,000 Germans left their native land.

Rochester, New York, has a population of 180,000, and has 30,000 bicycles.

It is said 15,000 tramps are making their way westward through Kansas, begging their living as they go.

The next convention of the Universal Postal Congress will be held at Rome, Italy, in February, 1903.

President Polk's mansion in Nashville, Tenn., is soon to be sold by auction, by order of the Supreme Court.

Librarian Spofford puts the number of books in the Library of Congress at 748,115, an increase of 16,674 for the year.

The greatest dandy of the world is Prince Albert of Thurn. His cigarette bill is one thousand dollars every year.

There were \$71,646,705 gold coined at the mint during the fiscal year just closed. \$24,327,786 silver and \$984,509 in minor coins.

Gold quartz in large quantities has been discovered at Asmara in the part of Erythraea still held by Italy, according to the Rome Tribuna.

The Messagero, of Rome, says that Menotti Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian patriot, has decided to come to America and take up farming.

In 1896 emigrants from Italy numbered 306,093, the greatest on record. More than 68,000 came to this country, 75,000 went to Argentina, and the most of the remainder to Brazil and Uruguay.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society is to erect a memorial of the explorer La Salle at the spot near South Bend, Ind., which he visited in 1679.

Prof. Tanakadate, who occupies the chair of physics and seismology in the Imperial Japanese University, is said to have invented an earthquake alarm, which will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

A permanent exhibition of machinery will be opened by the government at Calcutta, India, July 28, with the view of promoting the introduction of various branches of industry. All foreign exhibits will be admitted duty free.

Only the purest water is employed by the Chinese in washing the finer grades of silk. Ordinary well-water, in its natural state, is unsuitable, and is purified by placing a number of mollusks in it for a day. These prey on any impure organic matter, and act as filters.

The contractors for the new Canadian mail service propose to put four steamers on the line which will exceed the dimensions of the Lucania and Campania, and run at least twenty knots an hour, making a quicker trip than any vessel now leaving Liverpool or Southampton.

Statistician E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, shows that the product of coal in the United States in 1896 was 190,639,959 short tons, valued at \$195,557,649, against 193,117,530 short tons, valued at \$197,799,043, in 1895, a decrease of 2,477,571 short tons in amount and of \$2,241,394 in value. The decrease in product was entirely in that of Pennsylvania anthracite.

Mr. Lawrence Bruner, of the University of Nebraska, has sailed for the Argentine Republic to study the ravages of the locust, which have recently developed into a terrible pest, certain regions being completely devastated by them. The Argentine government has granted \$400,000 for relief, and a syndicate of business men have raised the funds to employ Mr. Bruner to investigate the subject from the entomological side.

### Topping Tobacco.

There will be a good many farmers this year who in all probability will prime their tobacco off the stalk to cure it, and we have been asked by some who will prime how the tobacco should be topped. Not having had much experience in priming tobacco, we are not prepared to give a safe opinion about the matter, but for the benefit of our readers who want this information we have inquired of a number of the most successful farmers who cure their crop by priming, and nearly every man says he tops for priming just as he would if he were to cut the stalk, the reason being that if the stalk is topped much higher the top leaves never develop and consequently when cured they are green tips and never amount to anything, while if the stalk is topped sufficiently low to develop the top leaves, instead of getting green strips they will remain on the stalk and develop into ripe leaves, and when cured you get almost as good color as any of the rest of the leaves on the stalk.

One very good authority states that on his land, which is a dark gray loam, and which will produce 350 to 400 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, he generally tries to get from 12 to 16 leaves to the stalk in accordance with the thrift and healthfulness of the plant. We understand that some are advising not to top at all, and there will be no necessity of suckering the tobacco, and that the stalk will produce from 20 to 30 good leaves of tobacco. We have never seen a crop managed after this manner, but a year ago we were told that Mr. R. G. Chapman, one of the most successful farmers that we have, did not top his tobacco at all, and while we never had any faith

in this plan, we were disposed to pay some attention to it, as Mr. Chapman, we know, made good tobacco. On last Monday he was in town and we immediately went and asked him if it was true that he did not top his tobacco. "Why," said he, "no, who told you that I did not?" He said he topped just precisely as if he was going to cut the stalk, and then if seasons were favorable and he saw proper, he cut and cured the stalk.

From a common sense point of view we think this decidedly the best plan for them. If you want to cure the crop by cutting the stalk, there will be no trouble, while if the stalk is not topped you cannot do it. In topping the crop great care should be observed and no definite rules can be laid down by which to be governed. Each plant must be topped according to the number of leaves it will bear, and if the crop is intended to be primed from the beginning, under no circumstances do we think that it would be well to top more than two to four leaves higher than where it is expected to be cut. The idea of not topping the plant at all seems ridiculous to us in the extreme, and one thing is certain, if suckers are allowed to remain on the stalk the tobacco will surely be thin and chaffy.—O. L. Joyner, in *Greenville Reflector*.

### Rock Hill College.

The forty-fourth annual commencement of Rock Hill College was held at the Academy of Music. Seven graduates received their sheepskins. The graduating class were seated on one side of the stage, and wore mortar-boards and gowns. Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas, rector of the Cathedral, presided, and Mayor Hooper awarded the medals. The address to the graduating class was made by Rev. John D. Boland, rector of St. Vincent's Church. Rev. Brother Abraham is president of this well known and flourishing College.

# MARYLAND FARMER,

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed.

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7th Month. JULY 31 Days

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

| D. H. M.    |       |           | D. H. M.   |       |           |
|-------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|
| First Quar. | 7 8   | 32.0 A.M. | Last Quar. | 21 10 | 8.2 A.M.  |
| Full Moon   | 13 11 | 52.3 P.M. | New Moon   | 29 10 | 57.8 A.M. |
| Perigee     | 11 12 | M.        | Apogee     | 23 10 | A.M.      |

## Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Jupiter will be Evening Star from March 10th to Aug. 16th

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

It is said that the fall crop of tobacco in Polk County, Fla., is much better than the spring yield. Farmers and tobacco growers believe there is a great future for tobacco culture in the State.

The bounty law recently enacted in Michigan, provides that the State shall pay to the farmer four cents a pound for all the beet sugar he raises, and one cent a pound to the man who manufactures the sugar.

## Partridges will be Plenty.

Dr. George W. Massamore, secretary of the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association, is receiving reports from all sections of the state speaking in glowing terms of the rapid propagation promised for partridges. The first of the young birds are beginning to show, and, with the measures being actively taken everywhere to protect them, it is expected that the brooding will be unprecedentedly prolific.

It is anticipated from these reports that the shooting in Maryland next fall will become finer than it has been for many years. Four thousand partridges were imported into the state early this spring. Reports indicate that these have mated nicely, and are so well satisfied with their surroundings that they are doing their best to multiply. A pair of partridges hatch out from fifteen to twenty-three young at a brooding, and it is claimed by some that they have young twice in a season. This is denied by others, and is a matter for controversy.

These four thousand birds, paired and producing fifteen to the pair, would make



thirty-four thousand. It is estimated that ten thousand birds were left over from the shooting season. These mated and breeding would produce seventy-five thousand, which, with the parent ten thousand, total up eighty-five thousand. Add to this the thirty-four thousand and emigrant birds, and the state would have 119,000. While this is not such a large visible supply, yet it looks huge to the gunners, who have been accustomed lately to shoot over depleted fields. It is the belief of the members of the protective association that this 119,000, with careful looking after, will prove a basis on which Maryland may become thoroughly restocked with this best loved of game birds.

#### Infallible Tuberculin Test.

Experiments Made by Illinois Live Stock Commissioners.

The State Board for Live Stock Commissioners has just completed a tuberculin test among the dairy herds at Ottawa, holding post-mortem examinations at Ottawa recently on the last of the animals that indicated under the test the presence of tuberculosis. Among the dairy herds at Ottawa 271 cattle were tested. Of these eleven head responded to the test, showing a rise in temperature sufficient to indicate the presence of tuberculosis. All of these upon post-mortem examination were found to be affected. This test shows the dairy herds of this vicinity to be more nearly free from disease than any other section of the state where the test has been made.

A test has also just been completed in Stark county, near Camp Grove. Eighteen head were there tested and three only were found to be diseased, only three cattle showing a rise in tempera-

ture and being found affected upon post-mortem examination.

Another test has been made at Wyoming. The experience of the Live Stock Commissioners in the use of tuberculin is that it is almost an infallible diagnostic agent in determining if any animal is affected with tuberculosis, and in many cases there is undoubted evidence disclosed of the contagious character of this disease.

A good appetizing mixture given by Mr. A. C. Moore, which furnishes the minerals which hogs seem to need :

Three bushels of wood ashes, one bushel of charcoal in small pieces, one bushel of slaked lime, one bushel of fine salt, two pounds Spanish brown, five pounds of sulphur, one half pound of copperas, and one-quarter of a pound of saltpetre. Pulverize the last two thoroughly, mix in a bin or box and keep it in an open trough where the hogs can have free access to it. We think from what we have learned from others, that it would be best to thoroughly pulverize all these articles and mix them well together on an open floor where they can be thoroughly mixed, or better, dissolve the copperas and saltpetre in water, and sprinkle over the pulverized mass.—*Farm News*.

#### To Ambitious Young Gentlemen and Ladies.

If you contemplate improving your chances for success in life you should avail yourself of the very best facilities for obtaining a Practical Business Education. Many who are to-day realizing the fruits of prosperity recognize the fact that what they have attained in the way of prosperity, has been due in great measure to having deserved success by taking a thorough course of business training, such as is offered by the Eaton and Burnett Business College and School of Short-hand and Typewriting, Cor. Baltimore & Charles Sts., Baltimore, Md. When that education was obtained it was only reasonable to anticipate the rewards that followed their efforts when inspired by right motives and guided and directed by good business judgment. We take pleasure in commending the Eaton & Burnett School to the young gentlemen and ladies of our land.



**The Head of the Flock.**

Upon the kind of a ram employed will depend the future crop of lambs to a very great extent. As he is half the flock, it will be wise to get a good one—not good individually, but good in the matter of breeding. A grade ram costing \$6 to \$8 may be quite good individually, but connected with his use there is a great deal of uncertainty. He may serve forty ewes and the lambs from this service have all degrees of make-up from the sixth generation down to the present. Twenty-five per cent, or perhaps more, may be pretty fair lambs, while the remaining ones will be undersized and culls. Lambs sired by a pure-bred sire will be more uniform in size and quality, and will be enough better to bring 50 cents per head more than those from a grade sire. This difference will leave the pure-bred ram free of cost. This is our view when the ewes are grades, and it is only intensified when the ewes are pure-bred.

The breeder who has pure bred or high-grade ewes of a certain breed can ill afford to breed to a pure-bred ram of some other breed, no matter how great the inducement offered. The present writer handles some of the mutton breeds of sheep, but he has never advised his readers to buy a ram from him when they have ewes of any other breed which are pure-bred; he would not do it himself, and he would not want any one else to do it.

If we had a flock of grades we would select the type of sheep wanted, and we would keep in this line of breeding, getting new blood of the same breed from year to year until we had them practically pure-bred.—*Live Stock Indicator.*

**A New Celery Culture.**

Mr. A. W. Marshall of Metuchen, N. J., describes, in *Ohio Horticulture*, his present method of growing celery. At the proper time, he sets three rows, 45 feet long of White Plume, Pink Plume and Giant Pascal; the rows ten inches apart and plants six inches apart in row. The ground is rich, and at frequent intervals is liberally watered with liquid manure. The plants grow wonderfully and are always in good health. Foot-wide boards are placed close to the outside rows, and as cold weather comes on, the celery is covered with hay and leaves, increasing the quantity as the cold strengthens. When wanted, the celery is pulled with little trouble. "I never saw cleaner celery—white and crisp as one could desire. No more old process celery culture for me."

**A Great Convenience for Travelers.**

Pullman's Palace Car Company have added the American Newspaper Annual to the libraries on the "Pennsylvania Limited," "Colonial Express" and other trains of that class. The Wagner Palace Car Company have made similar provision for their passengers. This work is also in the libraries of nearly all the Ocean, Coast, Sound, Lake and River Steamers.

The American Newspaper Annual is an encyclopaedia of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories and Dominion of Canada, and of gazetteer facts of the places in which they are published. These gazetteer facts embrace population, political complexion, transportation and banking facilities, leading products and industries, and other information which is of especial interest when traveling through these places.

The work is published by N. W. Ayer & Son, the well known Newspaper Advertising Agents of Philadelphia, and has long been recognized as the authority on all matters of this kind.

### Paint Around the Farm.

One of the most useful things about the farm is a pot of paint. The easiest way is to buy a can of paint at the store and the best place to use it is where it is needed. The tin roof and the gutters and valleys and water tables, or the house and barn roof, porch or outbuilding roof, all likely need paint. Tin should be painted once every two years at least, and for bare tin or rusty tin, red lead is the best. Buy it dry and mix only enough for the job, as it quickly settles to the bottom of the pot and gets hard. On top of this put a coat of iron paint or Venetian red paint mixed in oil. But first clean off the tin. Putty the holes in roof or open spaces, around the windows and over doors, to keep out cold and wet.

A rusty milk pan, too far gone for milk, may have the bottom painted and puttied inside and out, and will do for carrying cold water, feed, etc., just as well as a new one. The field machinery such as plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., might be the better for a coat of paint. There's hardly any wear-out to things kept repaired and painted. Tubs and buckets at house or barn should be painted on the outside. Green looks well, while any shade of red will answer for the farm tools. Red wears better than green under exposure to the weather. Don't waste time whitewashing when paint is so much cheaper for fences and these small buildings. Don't white wash ceiling or walls in the house, except in cellar, because paint is cheaper and better. Paper is also cheap, but not so sanitary or so easily applied. Paint the porch floor to keep it from warping, splintering and rotting. Lead color,

drab or dull buff or ochre color is good. All outside paint should be mixed only with raw linseed oil and a little japan to dry it. Never add turpentine or varnish to outside paint, nor kerosene oil, benzine, etc. Poor economy to use poor paint. When the paint pot is put away the brush should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and warm water and dried.—*Rural World*.

The Advisory Board of the State Fair met at the Merchants' Hotel on Wednesday, 23d, at which President McDowell, of Washington, Pa.; Treasurer Rutherford, and C. H. Bergner, Esq., of Harrisburg, representing the State Agricultural Society, and F. A. Cresswell, President; Dr. A. N. Wakefield, M. B. Stevens, Esq., and F. J. O'Connor, Esq., representing the Tri-County Agricultural and Driving Park Association, were present.

Mr. McDowell was chosen President of the Committee, and Mr. Cresswell, Secretary. The latter was also elected General Manager of the State Fair, to which all correspondence should be directed.

It was decided to give \$6,000 in premiums to the speed ring and in the neighborhood of \$20,000 in other premiums. The dates have already been fixed, to be September 6th to 11th, inclusive.

The next meeting of the Advisory Board will be at Johnstown, July 6th, at 8 p. m.

A Fair of greater magnitude than last year's successful one is almost assured, as the local management is better prepared and Johnstown is alive to its interest in having a great success.

Information can be had by corresponding with F. A. Cresswell, General Manager State Fair, Johnstown, Pa.

Comfort and convenience are most essential features to the country home, and if the farmer would keep the wrinkles of care from his brow, and have those about him happy and contented, he will look to these matters carefully and well. As a usual thing they are utterly overlooked.

**Horse Notes.**

There are one-third as many donkeys as horses in Ireland.

A horse of nervous temperament should never be excited.

There is a strong movement in England for the abolition of check reins on working horses.

Corn is not so desirable a food as oats for horses and is rarely used in the east or in Europe.

Either raise the better class of horses or quit the business, if you are in it for either money or pleasure.

The Washington County Maryland Fair board are trying to secure the two famous pacers, Robert J. and John Gentry, as attractions for the big fair this fall.

David Gideon's colt Frohman, winner of the Laureate and Eclipse stakes, at Morris Park, is rapidly rounding into form again. He will run in the Futurity stakes.

Lord Roseberry's bay colt, Velasquez, 3 years old, won the Princess of Wales' stakes of \$50,000 at the Newmarket First July meeting. H. McCalmont's Knight of the Thistle was second.

Lawson N. Fuller has set Tuesday, July 27th, as the day to make another attempt to lower the mile trotting record for six and eight horse teams. The trial will take place at Fleetwood Park, New York.

At the third day's racing of the Newmarket (England) second July meeting, the Lorillard Beresford Stables' bay colt Elfin ran second in the five-furlong race for the Chesterfield stakes of \$150 each. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's bay filly Ayah being first.

The Realization stakes run at Sheepshead Bay July 10th and won by The Friar netted the winner's owner \$20,000. Rennselear, who was second, got \$3,500. Scottish Chieftan was the favorite in the betting, Rennselsar second and The Friar and Buddha third choices.

(B. A. I. Order No. 5.)

**Transportation of Sheep Affected with Scabies.**

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Office of the Secretary,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1897.

To the Managers and Agents of Railroads and Transportation Companies of the United States, Stockmen, and others:

In accordance with Section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1897, making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, you are hereby notified that the contagious disease known as sheep scab, or scabies of sheep, exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of the law to receive for transportation, or transport any stock affected with said disease from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State. It is also a violation of the law for any person, company or corporation to deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any sheep, knowing them to be affected with said disease; and it is also unlawful for any person, company or corporation to drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any sheep, knowing them to be affected with said disease. All transportation companies and individuals shipping, driving or transporting sheep are requested to cooperate with this Department in enforcing the law for preventing the spread of the said disease. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are directed to report all violations of this act which come to their attention.

In order to more effectually accomplish the object of the above mentioned laws, it is hereby ordered that any railroad cars, boats or other vehicles, which have been used in the transportation of sheep affected with said disease, shall be immediately cleaned and disinfected by the owners or by the transportation companies in whose possession said cars or vehicles may be at the time the animals are unloaded, by first removing all litter and manure which they contain, and then saturating the woodwork with a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid in water. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are directed to see that this order is carried into effect.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.



For the Maryland Farmer.

#### Experiment Station Bulletins.

##### Foreign Wheat.

Bulletin 141, of Michigan station, treats of tests of some foreign varieties of wheat at the station.

Ten cross bred varieties were received from the originator in Australia; Ten varieties came from Russia, and six from Germany.

The bulletin gives names and descriptions of all these wheats, and their behavior the first year is noted, but the reader is cautioned that their merits and faults cannot become fully known till they have been tried several years.

A circular was sent to 200 Michigan wheat growers requesting them to name the ten best varieties of wheat for that state. Only 130 replied, and 92 of them include both Red Clauson and White Clauson; 34 name Jones' Winter Fife, 26 Diehl-Mediterranean, 35 Nigger, 25 Poole, and no other one variety receives as many as 20 mentions.

Red Clauson has stood first for two years in comparison with 53 of the most popular varieties at the Canadian stations. It has a hard, stiff straw, beardless head, larger at top than bottom, a brown chaff, large, dull red, rather soft berry. It is medium early. Its only superiority to White Clauson is in the stiffer straw.

J. L. L.

#### Cause and Cure of Texas Fever.

Coleman's Rural World: The cause of Texas fever is now generally laid to Texas ticks, and a specific for their destruction is in order, and the following is said to be death to ticks: A mixture of kersone, lard and sulphur makes short work of all ticks. The majority of them are too fastidious to feast on cattle

whose perspiration is flavored with brimstone. Concert of action, necessitating legislation, coupled with severe penalties for violation thereof, is the only thing that will ever rid us of this pest. One can't well keep his own fields clean when his neighbor's fields are foul. It has been scientifically demonstrated that "no ticks, no Texas fever" and it seems to be equally plain that no cattle no ticks. In other words, if everybody were compelled to keep his cattle free from ticks, these parasites could be readily exterminated.

#### Dutch Belted Cattle.

The Dutch belted cows were originally bred in Holland, and are related to the Holstein race. The Dutch belted cattle, however, differ from the Holsteins in markings, having a white belt around the body, and the rest of the body, the head, neck, and legs being black. It is strictly a typical dairy cow, with a long, clean-cut head, slim neck; large well-sprung barrel, and well-hung, shapely bag. These cattle have found great favor in America, thriving well on the natural pastures. They are celebrated for their milking capabilities; but, although the milk yield is plentiful, the percentage of butter fat is seldom three per cent.

#### How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

**MT. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.**

Baltimore is renowned for the excellence of its scholastic institutions, and Mt. St. Joseph's College, a capital etching of which will be found below, ranks among the first, and offers unusual advantages to students. Situated a short distance from the City of Baltimore, amidst beautiful rural surroundings, with bowling alleys, a gymnasium, a

strictest attention has been paid to modern sanitary arrangements. The College is easily reached by car or rail from any part of Baltimore. There are three courses of study—commercial, scientific and classical, so that a student may be fitted for either a business, or professional career, and after passing his examinations, he will receive one of the degrees usually conferred on successful students.



swimming pool, etc., every aid to fine physical health is provided. Refined manners are inculcated, and good morals cultivated. The College was founded about twenty years ago by the Xaverian Brothers, a society who devote their lives exclusively to the education of youth. It has the privilege of conferring on its students the usual collegiate honors and degrees. The halls are ample, commodious, and well ventilated, and the

Students of all denominations are received, and no influence whatever is used to change their belief. The classes are small, thus there is ample time to give individual instruction. Backward pupils receive special attention. There is a preparatory class for boys of nine years and upwards. The best time for admission is at the opening of the September session, which commences on Tuesday, September 7th, 1897, but ap-

plicants are received at any time of the year. The institution is presided over by Brother Joseph, whose firm but gentle manner, admirably adapts him for the duty he has undertaken, and he has the able cooperation of the assistant Brothers. The collegians form a happy family, in which each is treated with almost parental affection. An admirable code of special rules and general regulations is drawn up for the direction of students. The College has been most successful in its objects and many past graduates now occupy high positions in business and professional circles. A prospectus and catalogue containing the fullest information about the institution can be obtained by applying to Brother Director, Mt. St. Joseph's College, Irvington, Station D., Baltimore, Md.

#### Kicking Cows.

My experience with the cow born with an instinct for kicking is that she can never be thoroughly cured. Sometimes a heifer will try to kick the milker away when she is not well broken to milk. Her bag and teats are then tender, and it is not difficult to understand why she should do her best to escape the ordeal of milking. Some men have so little sympathy with a heifer at this period that they hurt the udder unnecessarily, and pretty soon the habit of kicking may have been formed. With care, however, the tendency to kick may be overcome, and will never reappear.

But there are some cows which seem to be born kickers. Some eight years ago I bought a very good-looking cow, six years old. The owner told me she was gentle and free from bad tricks. I found that she was, indeed, very gentle

at times. She would come up in the lot to be fondled, and was a great favorite with the children. But the same spring I bought her, and before she had come in, she would stand in the stable and kick with both hind feet at the cows each side of her, using first one foot and then the other. I thought it might be because she was in a strange place, and that she would be all right when she became used to her quarters. But this was not true.

For some days she would be perfectly quiet; then without warning her legs would fly. She was a strong cow, and things moved when she kicked. I tried the plan of tying a rope about her body just in front of the bag, and as long as the rope was kept on she was quiet. As soon as the rope was left off, trouble was likely to begin at any time.

I never was sure that I would get away with my pail of milk.

After a thorough trial, running through a number of years, I became convinced that she was incurable, and disposed of her to the butcher.

This cow raised several heifer calves while I had her, and every one of them was light-footed. Right down through the whole race that fault extended. I have gradually weeded them out until I have one two-year old heifer left. She is half Jersey, and gives promise of being an extra cow; but if she develops the habit of kicking she will go; for of all demoralizing things in a dairy a kicking cow takes the lead.

Life is too short to spend breaking kicking cows.

There are just as good cows which do not kick and why not have them?

Broome Co., N. Y. E. L. Vincent.



For the Maryland Farmer,

### MARYLAND ITEMS.

Howard county has a large wheat crop.

The tax rate for Harford county 85c. on the \$100.

The camp meeting at Hebron will begin July 30th.

The Aberdeen water works are about completed.

Cumberland had a hail storm on July 11th.

The bicycle works at Hagerstown will soon start in operation.

Baltimore has over 5,000 vacant houses. Building has been overdone.

A forty-five thousand dollar shirt factory is being built at Salisbury, Md.

Dr. Richard H. Green, democrat, has been elected mayor of Annapolis.

Hon. Bernard Carter, counsel to the Police Commissioners, has resigned.

Over 10,000 quarts of raspberries were sold at Hagerstown July 2, at 4½c. per quart.

Ex-county Com'r Rufus C. Harris, of Federalsburg, fell dead in his garden on July 13th.

Mr. John R. Pattison, of Cambridge, is mentioned for the democratic nomination for comptroller.

Wheat five feet tall grew on Mr. David Niseby's farm, near Ceafoss X Roads, Washington county.

The wheat crop of Washington county is an extra good one, while the hay crop will not be a large one.

Elmer C. Davis of Baltimore, is champion 24-hour bicycle rider of America. He rode in the 24-hours 316 miles.

Senator Gorman will go to Saratoga early in August for his regular vacation. Next year he will go to Europe.

Messrs. Collins and Williams, of Bishopville, have secured the contract for building the new light-house above Ocean City.

The running of excursion trains on Sunday is being investigated by the City Christian Endeavor Union at Hagerstown.

Edw. Seward, a merchant of Cambridge, trading as Edw. Seward & Co., has petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent law.

The judicial convention to nominate candidates for judgeship for the seventh circuit, will be held at La Plata on Aug. 23d.

Mr. Blair Lee is announced as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the House of Delegates from Montgomery County.

Miss Mary C. Herbert, daughter of the late Gen'l J. R. Herbert, has been elected librarian of the public school library of Baltimore.

Mr. Clay Conaway has been appointed postmaster at Berlin, Md., and entered upon his duties. Mr. Zed Henry will be his assistant.

The taxable basis of Talbot Co., this year is \$8,550,000, county tax rate for 1897 levy 97c. on the \$100, which is 5½c. lower than last year.

A party of 13 Salvationists were baptised in the St. Martins River on July 4th. Over 1,000 people were present to witness the immersion.

Ex-Senator Wm. B. Peter and Martin F. Burke are announced as candidates for the House of Delegates from Howard county—both are democrats.

Hon. James Alfred Pearce, Mr. Wm. R. Martin and Judge Frederick Stump were nominated as Judges of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial district.

The Maryland Yacht Club were royally entertained on July 4th, by Mr. Wilbur Jackson, at his country place, "Castle Haven," on the beautiful Tred Avon River.

The first street car was put in operation in Baltimore 38 years ago, July 12th, 1859. Mr. Jonathan Brock was the first president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railroad.

Mr. James E. Byrd, manager of the steamboat lines of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R., with his two sons, took a dip in the surf at Ocean City July 11th.

The Bank of Southern Maryland began operations at Upper Marlboro July 1st. The new bank has a capital of \$25,000. Col. Clarence S. Hodson is president and Herbert Coffman, cashier.

The agents along the line of the Delaware Railroad estimate that the peach crop of 1897 will amount to 527,075 baskets, but I. N. Mills thinks that the crop will not be half so big.

The wheat crop of Caroline county is the largest ever harvested in the county, Mr. R. B. Culbreth grew 891 bushels wheat on 24 acres. Mr. Wm. D. Taylor threshed 240 bushels from 6½ acres.

Mr. L. Cooper Dize, of Crisfield, who is one of the most ingenious small boat builders in this section, has built a bicycle boat that he says will easily make from ten to fifteen miles an hour.

Baltimore has a leper in the person of Mary Sansone. She is now at the Johns Hopkins hospital, but will be removed to a specially fitted building at the old quarantine station on the Patapsco River.

Messrs. Sperry, Jones & Co., the well known banking and investing firm of Baltimore, were the successful bidders for the 97,000 Campbell Co. (Va.) bonds recently sold. A fraction over par was paid.

The Washington County Agricultural Association have closed the contract for two fast pacing horses—John R. Gentry and Robert J.—which will be among the track attractions at the fair next fall.

W. T. Allen, Jr., gathered from 10,000 Lucretia blackberry plants, set last year, near Salisbury, 10,024 quarts of fine fruit, which netted him fair prices in New York. He will have 50,000 plants in bearing next year.

Mr. Harry Lerch, of Lerch Bros., went as a delegate to the Wholesale Saddlers' Convention held in St. Paul, Minn., July 13, 14, 15 and 16. Baltimore has the largest saddlery and harness establishment in the world in that of Lerch Brothers.

The C. A. Gambrell Manufacturing Co., which have been running their flour mills on half-time for the past six months, have begun a full day and night time—their mills are located at Orange Grove, on the B. & O. R. R., near the Relay House.

The Republican Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City, dismissed from the service Marshal Frey, Capt. Gil-

bert, Sergeant Meehan, &c. Marshal Frey has been connected with the service for 30 years and was a most exemplary officer.

It is said that the Republicans have decided on the following slate for the Federal offices, soon to be filled: Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Benj. F. Parlett of Easton; Surveyor of Customs, Mr. J. B. Hanna of Maryland; United States District Attorney, Mr. Robert P. Graham of Salisbury.

It is stated that the Jesuit Order of Woodstock College are negotiating for the estate near Marriottsville, Howard county, of Mr. John W. Thompson, for the purpose of using the same as a retreat and recreation home for the order. The estate contains several hundred acres and is beautifully situated.

William Bullock Clark, state geologist, wrote to Governor Lowndes that the work gotten out on Maryland will be one of the finest geological reports by any state, and the second volume, treating of building stones, is well advanced. Mr. Clark goes to a conference of geologists in Russia on August 1st.

Mr. Wellington, it is said, endorsed Mr. Warner for the consulship at Southampton hoping he would not get it. He had promised, it is also said, Mr. Trail of Frederick the post at Leipsic, and that and other reasons caused him to violently oppose Young Warner before the senate committee. Subsequent results proved disastrous to the Senator from the Eastern Shore.

Mr. C. W. Melville, secretary of the State Livestock Board, has written letters to the secretaries of the various agricultural associations throughout the state for information as to what breed of horses, cows and other stock is considered the best for general purposes. The board will prepare an annual report this year, containing some useful and valuable information for the farmers, and one of the chief features will be a list of what are considered the best grades of stock.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

### Care of Geese.

For feed at this season, says William Rankin, in *Farm and Home*, I scald meal and shorts, with a little scraps, boiled potatoes or turnips, and give them all they will eat, with a little corn once a day. The flock must not run together, and they will not bear confinement like ducks or hens. They want their own way, so drive one flock towards the pasture, one on one side of the house, one on the other and one back of the barn. Get some dry goods boxes filled with hay for them to lay in, but it is best to let them think they are having their own way all the time. Keep the goose laying as long as she will; then she will line her nest and want to sit. Break her up and in about a week she will lay again. After she finishes that clutch allow her to sit and hatch. Then let her and the gander run with the young, for both will guard them with care and the goose grow strong again.

As soon as the goslings are strong put them in a little yard with the hen, where there is green grass and a sunny slope, and they will soon begin to pick at the grass. Give a little meal and shorts mixed, of which they will eat every day. furnish them a dry, warm box if the weather is cold, and in two or three days a larger run, and then let them go, and they will come home to roost. Give them all the food they will eat, and all the grass until the flight feathers grow out as far as the root of the tail, and then enclose them for fattening. For this a dry situation is required, where no water will stand and no mud. A small yard

fifty feet square, with some shade, will be large enough for 75 goslings. Do not frighten them. Be as gentle with them as possible, and keep them quiet. I have a large boiler that holds about two barrels. I fill this with water, and when it boils stir in the meal, mixing until quite firm and adding about 50 pounds beef scraps. The young geese are fed all this mixture they will eat. Put in their enclosure some pieces of rotten wood, for which they will find a use. It is important with the early birds to get them in the market before July 4, as you can get as high as 25 cents per pound wholesale before that time.

Samuel Cushman of Rhode Island, a good authority on aquatic fowls, says: "Old geese lay more eggs and are more reliable than young geese. If geese must be purchased it often saves time to buy young geese rather than to attempt to secure any number of old ones. Young ganders are better for breeding than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first breeding season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another, they are apt not to breed well, and the other conditions being equal, they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second."

Finely powdered air-slaked lime, freely dusted on the walls and floors of the poultry house, is the best preventive of roup, and better than whitewash for disinfecting the premises. It also assists in drying the interior, by absorbing moisture, and a lump of lime in the drinking water will also be beneficial.



#### The Way to Handle Fowls.

Deliver us from the person who cannot catch and handle a fowl without frightening it nearly to death, and by its squeaking put the entire flock in the same condition. It is seldom necessary to catch fowls in the day-time; but if this is done confine in a small space as possible, and to prevent squeaking and commotion get the fowl by both legs and neck as quickly and quickly as possible. When handling in the night, either catch them in this way, if to be crated or killed; or if only to be changed to a different roosting place, put the hand, palm down, against the back of their shanks and push as though intending to press them off the roost. Do not attempt to take hold of them. They will step backward on to your hand and can be carried anywhere without noise or fright. In setting them down put them on the roost or wherever you want them, backwards, pressing the roost against back of legs, and they will step backwards and on whatever they touch as readily as you would take a step up stairs. Two or three can be carried at a time this way.

The first eggs which a hen lays in spring have greater vitality and will produce stronger chicks than those laid later in the season, after the hen's vitality has been partly exhausted by continuous laying. Experienced breeders understand this, and it is the reason why they not only charge more for the earliest sittings of eggs, but choose these for sittings when breeding for their own yards.

If fowls are kept free from vermin there will be none in the house. Vermin get in only by being conveyed by them. It will help very much by lining the entire inside with tarred building paper. This closes up most of the hiding places. To spray the inside occasionally with kerosene or kerosene emulsion will drive vermin out. Another good way is to throw a lot of brimstone on live coals in an iron vessel and shut the house up tight for two or three hours. The fumes will reach every hiding place and destroy all insect life. The henhouse should always be provided with a dust bath. Let the perches be movable, three inches wide and the bottoms and ends of them be painted with coal tar once in two months. This catches all those lice whose habits are to annoy fowls nights and hide away in the house in daytime.

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#### Counting the Chickens.

Our chickens, after a month old, have the run of the farm, coming to the yard only at feeding time and then in such a scramble I never could accurately count the greedy groups. I took a pan of grain and poured a narrow trail of it on the grass just outside the chicken yard fence, following it in a straight line. The trail was three rods long and in a moment there were three rods of chickens, a low narrow row that I could easily and accurately count and I found I had raised during the season 250 chickens. — (C. Potter, Maine.

## FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN,

For the Maryland Farmer.

**Horticulture.**

A young plant must have its food and drink the same as a young animal. Each of the fine white roots is a feeding mouth. With care they grow; with neglect they starve and die.

Marsh hay makes a good mulch for strawberries, but any coarse straw or litter will do, but anything is objectionable which contains seeds. The object is to prevent thawing, and not freezing. If once frozen, the frost should come out gradually to avoid heaving.

It is said that Spain began to decay when she despoiled her mountains of timber; France suffered by stripping her southern provinces to pay the war debts of Napoleon. China and India suffer from the same cause. Nations once flourished in Arizona and New Mexico where this folly has been committed. It requires only a little special knowledge to succeed well with most small fruits, and no man is in better position to master this knowledge and to make good use of it on his own account than is the average farmer.

The planting of a tree, whether for fruit, timber or ornament, increases the value of the land. The value of many farms could be almost doubled in a few years, at least in a generation, by judicious tree planting.

Did you ever think of it that a good apple tree was worth \$50? In any event, with wise cultivation and good business management of the crop, it will pay 8 per cent. dividend on that amount year after year, with but few exceptions.

**Manuring an Orchard.**

I know no crop which responds better to good fertilization than one of fruit, and the better the orchard is fed the better will be the quality and larger the quantity of the fruit. It has been shown by experiment that in the fruit of the apple tree there is three times as much potash as nitrogen, and more than four times as much phosphoric acid, and that the quantity of nitrogen must be supplied in abundance. I sometimes prefer to supply the potash in the form of kainit because it is destructive to insects and grubs in the soil, but the quantity used should be two to four times as much as in the form of muriate or sulphate. Potash adds to the firmness, flavor and appearance of the fruit, and for an orchard in full bearing, 1,000 pounds per acre of muriate or sulphate may be used with profit, and half that quantity of phosphoric acid, as the latter adds color to the fruit.

As has been before intimated, nitrogen is essential to the foliage of the fruit tree, and must be supplied in some way. The cheapest way of supplying the nitrogen is by ploughing under some green crop like crimson clover or cow peas. If the nitrogen is not furnished in this way, perhaps nitrate of soda is the next cheapest form. I consider it economy to use crimson clover, and in some sections it would be found beneficial to sow three pecks of oats to the acre

with the clover, thus giving a clover crop which will be a protection to the roots against freezing and thawing during the winter and early spring. The value of clover tops for nitrogen is found to be over \$10 per acre, and the roots are worth over half that amount, and this is furnished at small expense, as six to eight quarts of seed are sufficient for an acre, and can be bought for \$3 to \$4 per bushel. If one wishes to use a mixed fertilizer, let one be used containing 10 to 12 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 to 3 per cent of nitrogen, varying the amount per acre according to the age and condition of the trees.—(J. B. White, in *Country Gentleman*.

If you have a pear tree that bears cracked fruit, scatter wood ashes all over the surface of the ground under the tree out about two feet beyond the outer limbs; then at fruit time note the result. If the ashes can be stirred two or three inches into the soil, all the better.—*American Gardening*.

By the use of some improved seed-sowing machine, the amount of seed used for a certain distance can be regulated to a nicety, but when such a contrivance is not at hand, the mixing of the seed with two or three times its quantity of sand, and sowing all together, will prevent the seed from being distributed too thickly.

#### Ants on the Lawn.

Bisulphide of carbon placed in the ground at or near the ant-hills will destroy the insects. Take a dibble or sharp stick and thrust it into the ant-hill, making a hole six or eight inches in depth; into this pour about two table-spoonsful of the bisulphide, and then press the soil together at the surface to close the hole. The fumes of the liquid will penetrate the soil and kill the ants. This is the most effective of all the means that have ever been employed for this purpose.—*Vicks Magazine for July*.

#### Currant or Gooseberry Caterpillar.

The currant or gooseberry caterpillar or worm is easily destroyed by means of white hellebore dusted on the leaves of the plants, or it can be mixed with water and sprinkled on them. Commence to use it early in the season, as soon as the leaves come out, or as soon as there is the first appearance of the caterpillars, and keep up its use while they continue to come. By the careful and continued use of this substance the plants can be kept nearly or quite free from the pest and there will be no harm in any way from its use.—*Vicks Magazine for July*.

In the future progressive farmers will have their fertilizers made to order, and progressive dealers will be ready to fill these orders. The farmer must know the varying wants of every field, and the task will not be a difficult one. By constant testing he will know just in what elements his land is poor.



## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### THE PLANET MARS.

Together we sat in the summer night,  
 [An August night with a wealth of stars]  
 And we marked where it gleamed so redly  
 bright,

The Planet Mars.

We spoke of the cruel wrongs of earth,  
 Of the host of evils that greed unbars;  
 And then we spoke of another birth  
 In the Planet Mars.

And we wondered if each would know the name  
 Of the other, up there, amid the stars,  
 And we said we hoped they would be the same  
 In the Planet Mars.

And so we talked through the summer night,  
 Of life and of love amid the stars;  
 And how our wrongs would be all made right  
 In the Planet Mars.

Albert Bigelow Paine in Every Month.

Hair brushes should be cleaned by rubbing with dry Indian meal until the dust and grease are extracted.

They eyebrows need brushing, as do the eyelashes. Shampooing of the hair should be done every two weeks.

By rubbing your tortoise-shell combs, whenever they are used, with chamois, they will retain their pristine freshness.

Linen may be made beautifully white by the use of a little refined borax in the water, instead of using a washing powder.

The resistance of glass jars that refuse to open can be overcome by setting them, top downward, in an inch or two of hot water.

You can clear the closets of ants by dampening a sponge and sprinkling it with sugar. When the sponge is full of ants, soak, and repeat the process.

The water for the face should never be cold, because it shocks the nerves. For daily sponge baths do not use hot water, but lukewarm. A hot bath should not be taken oftener than twice a week.

The eyes should be washed daily. The dust which we all suffer from should be removed from the eyes by some lotion. Use for this distilled water in the proportion of a pint to one-quarter of a teaspoonful of borax. Let the water be luke-warm.

New or pure white laces that are to be used with a lace that is creamy, or yellow by age, should be held a few moments in the steam from boiling coffee, and then carefully laid upon a flat surface until perfectly dry. Lace thus treated will be found to have taken on an antique creamy look.

To wash lamp chimneys so they will not crack, place the chimneys in cold water, and then gradually heat until the boiling point is reached; then allow them to cool slowly. By repeating this operation several times the glass will become thoroughly annealed, and no fear of cracking need be had.

Gilt picture frames may be freshened and brightened by washing them with a soft brush with the following mixture: Put enough flowers of sulphur into a pint of water to give it a yellow tinge, add two onions cut into pieces, and let them boil. Strain into a dish, and when the liquid becomes cold it is ready for use.

Long, thick, glossy hair is said to be an evidence of vigorous health, and no one will deny that well-kept tresses add much to feminine beauty. If the scalp is healthy, the hair grows eight or nine inches in a year, and is said to grow faster in summer than in winter. Oils should be carefully rubbed into the scalp, if the hair is harsh and dry. Clip the ends of the hair once a month.

Sleeping without pillows under the head is said to be conducive not only to sounder sleep, but to a more graceful carriage and a stronger, straighter spine. The habit of placing large, heavy pillows under the head should never be contracted, and a medical authority says only a small, flat pillow should be used. Children should be taught to sleep on a flat, straight bed. A slight slope is not objectionable, and instead of using a pillow to make it, slip an extra slat or two under the frame of the spring mattress at the head, making the slope about three inches.

### Tired Feet.

Housekeepers who are compelled by their work to stand for some time often suffer from tired feet. There is no remedy for this so efficacious as the daily footbath, followed by brisk rubbing of all parts of the foot with a moderately rough friction towel. Professional dancers wet the soles of their feet with alcohol after bathing them, and this offers a hint to all women who stand or walk a great deal. Low shoes and slippers are also more wholesome footwear than high shoes. If the ankles swell when they have no support from the shoe it shows that the general health is below the proper standard, and tonics are needed.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### FASHIONS AT SARATOGA.

Stylish Morning Dresses : Evening Dresses :  
Silks : Coiffures : Jewelry.

Some attractive dresses worn during the morning, are of pique, either white or in pale blue or pink. Such gowns though on the utility order, are certainly not useful in the accepted sense, because they become easily soiled and require care in wearing. But the aesthetic prevails and while nominally practical, they contribute effectively to a summer's prettiness. Embroidery in white is a marked feature, appearing in rows on the skirt and of course on the jacket, since all these dresses are made in two pieces, skirt and short jacket opening over a vest. A sailor hat is most appropriate and the parasol matches the dress, as for example with a pink pique furnished from New York by Lord & Taylor, the parasol is white lined with pink. A pink parasol lined with white would be equally suitable though the white parasol is more delicate.

#### Gowns

in light quality silk go far in summer outfits and though not so dressy as gauzes over silk, are nevertheless quite effective. Cool and always ready to be worn, they are very practical and in light colors are seen during the evening in parlors and on piazzas, the favorite garnitures being ruffles, though it must be remembered that this season, tucks never come amiss and appear frequently on the lawns and organdies mentioned previously. It is impossible to do justice to the beautiful results obtained by

#### Gauzes or Nets

over silk. The exquisite patterns of the former, are enhanced by linings which usually in a darker tone than the prevailing hue of the fabric above, serves to deepen effectively the picture or again, when contrast is made use of, admirable interchanges of color become noticeable. In these diaphanous fabrics moreover, there is an airiness not possible to silk while equally dressy, they seem idyllic in their soft floating outlines and gorgeous in wealth of shadings or again in pale hues, they reproduce the most deli-

cate or the boldest of Nature's combinations. Nets, whether plain or fancy, while hardly so poetical, are extremely pretty in their way, and in black over colors, they form many of the season's prettiest gowns.

#### Arrangement of the Hair

is universal for evening, but there is remarkable diversity as to detail, though two soft coils seem to be in much favor. A pleasing lack of uniformity also prevails in the dressing of the front hair, which is often in a profusion of waves or short curls, but quite frequently in touches only. All over waves remain fashionable and happily so, because in every case becoming and harmonizing with the softness that is a leading thought in general dress. Yet, shell or jeweled ornaments are still fashionable and flowers are also worn.

#### Jewelry.

green garnets, also called olivines, are in great favor, the most popular mode of setting them being in horse shoes of racing plate shape. But cunning little insects or lizzards show green garnets in combination, nor can any recent fancy prevent a demand for elegant pins in standard gems and varied devices. A run moreover is made on turquoise which form stylish pins, though at present there is a fancy for combining the matrix in which they are found, with the gem. In this way, they become greatly enlarged, the matrix showing in brown streaks. An elegant belt has eleven turquoises with matrix each about the size of a large bean and connected by gold chains. This cost \$400, and a girdle in similar style cost \$1,000. Small empire fans are most stylish.

ROSALIND MAY.

If lace curtains are much discolored by dirt or smoke give two good soakings in warm water and soda before washing; don't use much soap or rub them. Work well about, and rinse in two waters; the last rinsing should be in water in which hay has been boiled, or in a weak infusion of tea or coffee according to the shade of color required. Use no starch; dry in a frame if possible, otherwise over a line.



## "TROLENA,"

**The Old Egyptian Remedy,**  
For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Deafness, Cold  
in the Head and Kindred Complaints.

TROLENA has cured thousands of the  
worst cases of Catarrh.

It never fails.

One bottle, cost, 25 cts., will convince you  
by immediate relief.

Listen to what the compilers of the  
United States Health Reports say—"We  
consider TROLENA the most safe and  
effectual known remedy for Catarrh and  
allied ailments."

For circulars, testimonials, &c., apply to

**Messrs. C. K. DEMMITT & CO., Manufacturers,**  
**1030-1032 Pennsylvania Ave.,**  
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MANUFACTURER OF  
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Alum Lime, Cement, Hair and Plaster,  
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At 2½ hours ride from Caracas.  
area 75 acres—best soil, with a beautiful  
modern house built by a European.

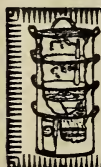
1,200 coffee trees..... 4 years old.

3,000 " " ..... 1 year old.

and prepared for 30,000 more.

Cash wanted as the owner is leaving for  
Europe.—For prices, and other particulars  
apply to the manager

"VENEZUELAN HERALD,"



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selling Beyeridge's Automatic  
Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food  
can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and  
fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents  
wanted, either sex. Good Pay.  
One agent sold 1730 in one town.

Write for terms.  
W. E. BEYERIDGE, Baltimore, Md.

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—WITH THE—

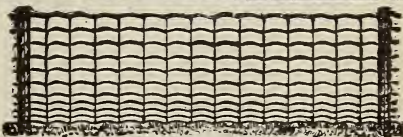
**LAKE CITY AUTOMATIC STOCK FOUNTAIN**

Waters 50 to 150 Hogs daily. No "Stick in  
the Mud" float. No springs to rust. Has the



right sized drinking cup. A positive gravity  
weight valve. Easily attached to barrel or  
tank. Fountains sent express paid. Money not  
to be remitted until fountain is tried. Agents  
Wanted Everywhere. Retail price \$3.00.

Stock Fountain Co., Lake City, Iowa.



## Irresponsible Agents.

They are always ready to guarantee you against  
all claims for infringement. Fence buyers should  
remember that other gentleman (?) who was ready  
to give a warrantee deed of the whole earth, and  
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owners, the

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The old-fashioned and al-  
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Thousands of people living to-day  
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**FOR CHILDREN**

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35 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.



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This Company handles the Agency for Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing so useful for hard or contracted feet in horses, also for Wilbur's Seed Meal a splendid condition food for horses and cattle generally.

Established 1867.

Organized 1892.

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Dear Sirs:—Acknowledging the receipt of your favor of 18th, we would say that we have used the Wilbur White Rock for Hoof Packing and the Seed Meal Food and we believe they both have all the merits you claim for them. For foundered or sorefooted horses the White Rock Hoof Packing seems to be just the remedy needed and the Seed Meal Food is equally good for keeping stock in good order. Yours truly,

BALTIMORE TRANSFER CO

Per P. S. McLaughlin,

Telephone No. 140.

President.

Aptly, it has been said, "Figures Talk," and this first space in our folder has been opened at the last moment to give them opportunity. During the time that these letters have been in the printer's hands, we have received among others the following orders, viz:

Adams Express Co., 200 lbs. Seed Meal, 50 lbs. White Rock. Anderson W. E., 400 lbs. White Rock. Busby, James, 300 lbs. Seed Meal. City and Suburban Railway Co., 250 lbs. Meal and 250 lbs. Rock. Globe Brewery (1st order) 100 lbs. Rock. C. Hohman & Sons, 100 lbs. Seed Meal and 200 lbs. Rock.

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|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Best Set of Teeth from        | - | - | \$2.00—5.00 |
| Silver Fillings, from         | - | - | 50—75 cts.  |
| Cement Fillings, from         | - | - | 25—50 cts.  |
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and all Dental Work at lowest prices.

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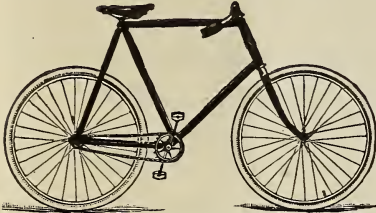
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GOODS. PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS.

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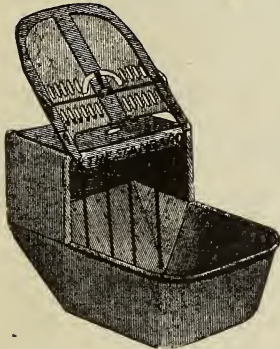
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We Work from Your Specifications.

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The **STANDARD FEED BOX**. Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent of grain. Promotes digestion and prevents colic, founder and cribbing. Hundreds in use in Baltimore giving perfect satisfaction. Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC FEEDER** and Standard Box feeds your horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay Rack, in combination with box Automatic Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grandest piece of stable furniture on the market.

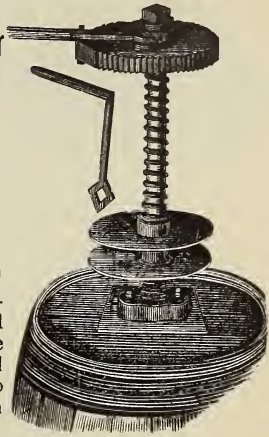
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Mention this Magazine.

**WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN AND Women** to travel for responsible established house in Maryland. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

**TOBACCO  
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All the different sizes and Styles, and of the most approved design made to order at our Iron Foundry.

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**J. & B. L. WAGNER**  
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This **RESTAURANT** is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The **BAR** is filled with the finest of all kinds of **LIQUORS**. The **TABLES** are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in.

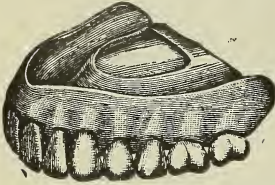
**Birds, Game, Fish, Fruits & Vegetables**

Price moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travelers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.





## WE GUARANTEE

That all Dental operations executed at our Parlors will be performed by dentists that stand high in the ranks of experts in the profession. (We do not employ students.)

An Elegant Set of Teeth for \$5.00

Best Set of Teeth Made . . \$8.00

The material and workmanship on our best Sets we guarantee to be equal to any teeth made that cost twice this price.

|                           |   |                |                           |   |     |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---|-----|
| Teeth filled with Gold    | — | \$1.00 and up  | Teeth Extracted           | — | 25c |
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| GOLD CROWNS               |   | [22K.] \$5.00. | Bridge Work Reduced.      |   |     |

The Largest and Most Thoroughly Equipped Dental Offices in the Country.

All work is guaranteed. Ladies in attendance.

## PHILADELPHIA DENTAL ROOMS,

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OVER BEAR'S SHOE STORE. (OLD HERALD BUILDING.)

## Coffee Land for Sale.

Good coffee land situated in the best part of the Republic, at a few hours from Caracas.

5 to 8 dollars. Easy payments. Advantages to colonists. For full particulars inquire to

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## MATTRESSES.

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209 East Falls Ave.

sells direct to the people, mattresses made to order, finest and most perfect article on the market, absolutely indestructible. No tacking or tufting

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The stock of Fruit Trees which we offer is very large and of extra-fine quality, viz. : **Peach, Apple, Pear**—Standard and Dwarf **Cherries, Apricots, Grapes, Strawberries**, etc., suitable to the South.

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Orchids, Hardy Perennials, Roses, Clematis, &c.

Everything at Lowest Rates. Catalogues mailed to applicants.

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When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in the

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Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.  
 35,000 Policy-holders, Over 139,000,000 insurance in force,  
 Over 1,000,000 Cash Surplus for the last 16 years.

For explanation call on

**Col. P. L. Perkins,**

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**Interesting & Cheaper than the  
 To Farmers. & Stump Puller.**

**TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,  
 — USE —**

**JUDSON POWDER.**

Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

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Orders will receive prompt attention if left with

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We refer to the Maryland Farmer,

## ROOFING.

Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs  
 Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

— DEALERS IN —

**Fire Proof Wash for Barns and Paints for Shingle Roofs.  
 Steam Boilers, Pipes and Barn covering.**

**Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water**

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 opinion of its merit and patentability. Our fees  
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SPECIAL PARTY, FAMILY AND WEEKLY RATES  
SPECIAL RATES FOR TABLE BOARDERS.

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Six sizes to select from. Specimens on exhibition.

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NOTICE—I have removed our Photo. supply house to 425 E. Baltimore St., near Gay st., under the firm of **Powel & Mueller**, and wish to invite you to call if you are interested in Photography.

Agents for Cyclonice Plates, Rochester Cameras. Prices reduced. Also dealers in French Glass, Frames, Easels. A complete stock of Developers Chemicals. Sensitized Papers, &c Headquarters for Crayons. From \$1.50 up to \$10.00. Wholesale and retail.

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Maryland Rye.



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HOUSES, FARMS, AND GROUND RENTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED  
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT



**Railroads. &c.**

The Seaboard Air Line will soon have a road running between Ridgway and Richmond to be used as a short cut, and in which it is declared the Baltimore and Ohio is also interested.

Mr. C. B. Brown has been appointed general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. at Hagerstown, succeeding Mr. Edgar H. Zeigler, who has been transferred to the passenger department.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company has changed its schedule for boats leaving Baltimore and has made a new agreement with the government to carry mail between Baltimore and the South via Norfolk, as well as via West Point and Richmond.

A railway hospital car is a new invention in Belgium. It is designed for the purpose of transporting invalids to health resorts and is in charge of experienced surgeons and nurses. The American consul at Ghent recommends it to the consideration of American railroad managements.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co. have been hauling large crowds to Ocean City this season, offering splendid service. They have a special train running from Claiborne to Ocean City for Baltimore and Washington passengers, with parlor coaches. This train runs through in two hours, with only two stops.

It is said that Ocean City will have another Railroad line centering there within the next year. The Queen Anne Road will bring passengers over their line to Ellendale and thence over the Pennsylvania road to Ocean City. It will be necessary to build a short road from Berlin, crossing Synepuxent Bay by a bridge. This will give two railroad lines into the place.

The steam locomotive is doomed. It will soon disappear and be relegated to the grave-yard of "has-beens." On the 24th ult. electricity was substituted for steam on the line between New Britain and Harford, Conn. It was an epoch in railroading and marks the beginning of the age when steam for motive power on railroads shall have been abandoned. The success of this experiment means the speedy equipment of other lines. The locomotive will follow the stage coach.

**Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia.**

Fast time. Frequent trains. Prompt service. Excellent Dining Cars. Track rock ballasted. Engines burn coke. No smoke. No dust.

**Queen Anne's Railroad Co.**

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 21, 1897.

STEAMER B. S. FORD will leave Pier 7½, Light street, foot of Conway street, daily (except Sunday) at 5.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Queenstown, connecting with Queen Anne's Railroad for Bloomingdale, Wye, Willoughby, Queen Anne, Hillsboro', Downes, Tuckahoe, Denton, Hobbs, Md., Hickman, Adamsville, Blanchard Greenwood, Owens, Banning, Deputy and Ellendale, Del. Returning, steamer arrives at Baltimore at 10.30 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.

Freight received daily (except Sunday) until 6 P. M.

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Agent,

Pier No. 7½, Light street.

I. W. TROXEL,

General Manager,

Queenstown, Md.

C. C. WALLER,

Gen'l Fr't and Pass. Agt.

**BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY**

Elegant Steamers Daily, except Sunday, from UNION DOCK, (foot of Concord st.) at 6.30 P. M., Canton Wharf, 7.10 P. M., for OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH and all POINTS SOUTH. Direct connections with all railroads terminating at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton Roads.

TO OLD POINT NORFOLK, STEAMER VIRGINIA for RICHMOND RICHMOND every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. from PIER 10, LIGHT ST., by way of Chesapeake bay and James river. Arrives at Richmond next morning. No delays. No transfers

THE SWIFTEST, Safest, Surest ROUTE. Meals on European plan. Luxurious Staterooms. Electric Lights. Steam Heat. Berths free. Reserve staterooms in advance at Bay Line Ticket Office, 129 East Baltimore st. Telephone 1435.

E. W. THOMPSON, J. R. SHERWOOD, Traffic Manager. Gen. Manager. E. BROWN, Gen. Ticket Agent

## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

### Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

(SCHEDULE, in effect May 31, 1897.)

For Chicago and Northwest, Mt. Royal Station, 8.45, 10.18 A. M., 6.42 P. M.; daily, Camden Station, 9.00, 10.45 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Mt. Royal Station, 10.18 A. M. 2.24 P. M. 9.52 P. M. daily. Camden Station 10.45 A. M. 2.40 P. M. 10.10 P. M.

For Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, Mt. Royal Station, 8.45 A. M. daily. 7.47 P. M., except Sunday. Camden Station 9.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. daily.

For Columbus, Toledo and Detroit Mt. Royal Station 9.52 P. M. Camden Station 10.10 P. M.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and Roanoke, Mt. Royal Station 9.52 daily. Camden Station, 10.10 P. M. daily. Sleeping Car. Baltimore to New Orleans and Washington to Memphis.

For Luray, Mt. Royal station 2.24 P. M. daily. Camden station 2.40 P. M. daily.

#### FOR WASHINGTON.

Mt. Royal Station, week days, x6.00, x7.45 x8.45, x10.18 A. M., x12.35, x2.24, x3.32, x5.38, x6.42 x7.47, x9.52 x10.18 P. M. Sundays x6.00, x8.45, x10.18 A. M. x2.24, x3.32, x6.42, x9.52, x10.18 P. M.

Camden Station, week-days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25 6.35 x7.30, x8.00, x8.35 x9.00, x10.30, x10.45 A. M., 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.05, x 5.50 6.18 x 7.00, x7.30 x7.58, 9.15, x10.10, 10.30, 11.30 P. M. Sunday x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.00, x10.30, 10.45 A. M., 1.05, x2.40, (3.45 45 minutes,) 5.05, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x10.10, x10.30, 11.30 P. M.

For Annapolis, Mt. Royal Station, 8.45 A. M., daily, 12.35 P. M. ex. Sunday. Camden Station, 7.20, 9.00 A. M., 12.50 and 4.30 P. M. On Sundays, 9.00 A. M. and 5.05 P. M.

### Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Leave Camden Station.

(Leave Mount Royal station 7 minutes later.)

For New York, Boston and East, week-days, (7.55 Dining Car.) 8.50, [10.50 Dining Car] a. m. 12.50, (1.45 Dining Car) 3.48, [6.00 Dining Car] P. M. (1.15 night, Sleeping Car from Mt. Royal station, open for passengers 10:00 P. M.) Sundays, (7.55, 9.50 Dining Car) A. M. (1.45 Dining Car) 3.48 (6.00 Dining Car,) P. M., (1.15, night Sleeping Car from Mt. Royal station, open for passengers 10:00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.50, 1.45 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, (7.55 Dining Car 8.50,) (10.50 stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car] A. M. 12.50 (1.45 Dining Car stopping at Wilmington only, 3.48, (6.00 Dining Car,) 9.00, P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, (7.55 and 9.50 Dining Car,) A. M. (1.45 Dining Car,) 3.48, (6.00 Dining Car,) 9.00 P. M. 1.15 night.

For local Stations on Philadelphia Div, week days, 8.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.05 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m. 5.05 p. m.

#### LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

For Frederick, 7.30 A. M., 1.20, 4.30 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Winchester, x7.30 and x10.45 A. M., x4.30 P. M.

For Hagerstown, 9.00 A. M., x4.10, x4.30 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, week-days, 7.30 A. M., 1.20, 4.30, 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M., Sundays, 9.35 A. M., 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, week-days, 6.40, 7.30 11 a. m. 1.20 3.30, 4.30, 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M. Sundays, 9.35 A. M. 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days, 6.28 A. M. Leave Curtis Bay, week-days, 5.05 P. M.

s Except Sunday. \$Sunday only. ° Daily. x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on order left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS. 230 South Broadway, Mt. Royal Station or Camden Station.

W. M. GREENE  
Gen. Manager.

D. B. MARTIN,  
Mgr. Passenger Traffic.

(In effect March 6, 1897.)

### Western Maryland Railroad.

Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:

\*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. to Chambersburg also Martinsburg and Winchester.

+7.22 A. M. Acn. York, B. & H. Div. and Main ne East of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. and H. R. R.

+8.11 A. M.—Main Line Fredk. B. & C. V. R. Chambersburg, also Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah.

§9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

+10.17 A. M. Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, Gettysburg, also Carlisle and G. & H. R. R.

+12.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\$2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

+3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

+4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line, Frederick, Emmitsburg, Chambersburg, and N. & W. R. R.

+5.10 P. M. Accommodation for Emory Grove.

+6.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

+7.15 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove.

\* Daily. †? Saturday only. \$Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. Trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.  
J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

### Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line R. R.

Trains Leave Camden Station

For Annapolis and Way Stations, week-days, 7.15, 8.50 a. m., 1:10, 5:40 p. m. On Sundays 8.50 a. m. 5:40 p. m. For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, 3.00 P. M. Leave Annapolis, Week Days, 6:45, 8:55 a. m., 12 m., 3:50 and 7:15 p. m. Sundays, 8:55, a. m., 3. 0 and 7.45 p. m. Leave Bay ridge, week-days, 7.00 P. M.; Sundays, 7.30 P. M. Fare to Bay Didge and return, 50c.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

Steamer ST. MICHAEL'S will leave Pier 9½, Light Street, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at P M for St. Michael's, Tunis Mills and landings on Miles and Wye rivers.

ROGER T. GILL, President.

Steamer SASSAFRAS, after May 3 leaves Pier 6, Light street, Baltimore, week-days, at 3 p. m. (except Fri.) Sat. 2 p. m. Returning leave Georgetown week days at 6.30 a. m. (except Sat.) BETTERTON 8 o'clock; Buck Neck 9.15 A. M.; Gales 9.30; stopping at all landings on Sassafras river except Turner's Creek trip up; stopping at Turner's Creek Saturdays if possible.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.



## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect June 7, 1897.

### Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf as follows:

**RAILWAY DIVISION**—6.30 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 6.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City. Returning, leave Ocean City, daily, except Sunday, 7.50 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., arriving at Baltimore 2.10 p. m. and 11.25 p. m.

**CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.** 7. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton.

**WICOMICO RIVER LINE.** 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury,

**NANTICOKE RIVER LINE.** 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del.

**GREAT WICOMICO and PIANKA-TANK RIVER LINE**—5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing Indian and Dymers Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven and Piankatank river to Freeport.

Steamers from South street wharf.

**POCOMOKE RIVER LINE.** 5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill.

**MESSONGO RIVER LINE.** 5 p. m. Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Coulbourns Creek, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo,

**OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE.** 5 p.m. Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Pungoteague, Nandua and Occohannock Rivers.

A. J. BENJAMIN, D. F. and P. A. Railway Div., Salisbury, Md.

JAMES E. BYRD, Agt., Light st. Lines, 302 Light st.

P. R. CLARK, Agt., South st. Lines, 241 South st.

WILLARD THOMSON, General Manager, 241 South st.

### Ocean City.

OCEAN WAVES. OCEAN BREEZES.  
THE BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

#### SPECIAL RATES.

Season tickets, ..... \$4 00.

Saturday, returning Monday, \$3.00.

Leave Pier 4, Light street, daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 6.30 A. M. and 4.10 P.M. Saturdays only, 6.30 A. M. and 3 P.M.

### Queen Anne's Railroad Co.

DAILY EXCURSIONS, SUNDAY EXCEPTED,  
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897,  
TO

QUEENSTOWN, MD., AND RETURN.

Five hours delightful trip on the Chesapeake. Steamer B. S. Ford leaves Pier 7½ Light st., 4 P. M. Returning, arrives at Baltimore 9.30 P. M. Special rate, 50c. round trip.

Schedule in effect May 12th, 1896.

### Wheeler Transportation Line.

Daily Steamers for the  
Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Steamers—Minnie Wheeler. Chesapeake. Steamers will leave Pier 5 Light Street Wharf daily (except Sundays) at 7 P.M. for Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, \*Chancellor's, Clark's, Choptank, \*Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, \*†Todd's, \*†Downes', \*†Towers', †Williston, \*Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro, Queen Anne.

Arriving at Oxford the following mornings in time for connection with the Delaware and Choptank R. R. and at Cambridge with the Cambridge and Seaford R. R.

#### RETURNING.

Steamers leave for Baltimore, Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Hillsboro 10:00 a. m., Covey's 10.30 a. m., Coward's 11:00 m., \*Reese's, \*Todd's, \*Downe's, \*Towers', Williston 1 p. m., Ganey's 1.30 p. m., McCarty's 2 p. m., Kingston 2.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 2.30 p. m., \*Lloyd's, Choptank 4 p. m., Clark's 4.20 p. m., \*Chancellor's, Cambridge 6 p. m., Trappe 7.30 p. m., Oxford 9 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings. Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Choptank 10 a. m., Cambridge 11.30 a. m., Trappe 12.30 p. m., Oxford 1.30 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays.

#### ADAMS EXPRESS SERVICE.

Baggage delivered to all parts of the City at reasonable rates, orders can be left with the Purser of Steamer or at office on the Pier

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.  
Office : Pier 5, Light St.



## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

### Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Co.

BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK LINE.  
YORK RIVER LINE.  
FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK & RICHMOND.  
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.

On and after July 1, 1897, this Company will operate the above-named lines, carrying the United States mail between Baltimore and the South, from Pier 19, as follows:

#### FOR OLD POINT AND NORFOLK.

Leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 P. M., connecting at Norfolk with Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Norfolk and Southern Railways.

#### FOR WEST POINT, RICHMOND AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock, P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, calling at Yorktown, Gloucester Point, Clay Bank and Allmonds each trip.

Through tickets issued to all points, and can be procured at the BALTIMORE TRANSFER COMPANY, 205 east Baltimore street, where reservations for State Rooms can be made and baggage checked.

For further information apply at  
GENERAL OFFICES, 530 LIGHT STREET.

E. J. CHISM,

General Freight and Ticket Agent.

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

### Weems Steamboat Company

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Dare's, Governor's Run and the Patuxent as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday at 6.30 A. M. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent as far as Bristol, Sunday and Wednesday at 9 P. M. Freight received Saturday and Wednesday.

For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock river as far as Naylor's, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. as far as Tappahannock, Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and all landings on the Potomac, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,

### Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Steamers will leave Pier 7, Light street Wharf Daily, except Sunday, as follows: At 2.30 p. m. for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek, Centreville, and landings on Corsica River. At 3 p. m. for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles, Cliffs, Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph's and Chestertown. Freight received daily.

JAMES E. TAYLOR, General Agent.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

### The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare, single, \$2.; Ten-day excursion \$2.25. Deck fare, single, \$1.50.; Ten-day excursion \$2. To Atlantic City \$2.75; Excursion \$3.75. To New York \$4.00; Excursion \$6.00. First-class steamers lighted throughout with electricity. Daily at 5 P. M. except Sundays. All excursion tickets sold in Office ONLY. Freight cheaper than by rail. Write for pamphlet.

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,  
204 Light Street.

### Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

### MERCHANTS AND MINERS TRANSPORTATION CO.

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 4 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.  
FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.  
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Passenger Accommodation Unequalled;  
Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Long Dock.  
A. D. STEBBINS. W. P. TURNER,

Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.

General offices—216 Water Street.

### Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.

Tolchester, Saturdays at 8.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

### Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company,

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF.

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newberne, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers, N. C. and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent.

### New York and Baltimore Transportation Line.

First Class Freight Steamers for New York from wharf foot of Frederick street dock at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Careful handling of freight, prompt dispatch and LOWER RATES THAN BY RAIL are the inducements offered to shippers by this line.  
For further information apply to

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,  
204 Light St.

### Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,  
BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—

7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.

9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

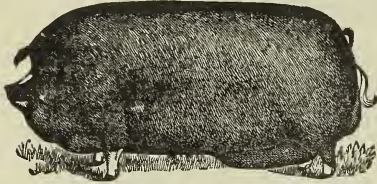
SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

## LIVE STOCK.



## POLAND-CHINAS

A SPECIALTY.

Gray's Free Trade, 34815.

I have a very superior lot of pigs by Gray's Free Trade, 34815, and Royal Wilkes, 33011, for which I am now taking orders. Send to headquarters and get the best from the oldest and largest herd of Registered Poland-Chinas in Virginia, at Prices to meet the times.

"TRAVELLERS' REST STOCK FARM."

J. B. GRAY, Fredericksburg, Va.

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HIGH  
BLOOD

Hereford Cattle,  
Dorset Sheep,  
Berkshire Hogs.  
**E. M. CILLET,**  
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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. All breeders recorded. Fancy and Thoroughbred Poultry. Fine strains. Prices right. Circular.

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Sheep, Hogs, Poultry  
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Coatesville, Pa.



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Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS  
IN 1894.

Send for a description of **THIS FAMOUS BREED**, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency  
**The L. B. SILVER CO.,**  
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**FOR SALE,** Forty young Pigs—part Berkshire—two months old, will be sold in lots to suit. Price on application. Address Malvern Farm, Showells P. O., Maryland.

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JERSEYS, DORSET SHEEP and  
BERKSHIRE'S, all registered and the best  
known strains Apply to

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Harwood, A. A. Co.,  
Maryland.

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## DASH LAMP

*THIS is a most desirable combination  
Lantern, either to carry around in  
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driving for which latter use convenient  
holders are supplied.*



*It has a bright tin  
reflector, which is kept  
steadily busy distributing  
the flood of light  
furnished; has a  
handy device for operating  
globe (to light  
and trim), which also  
locks both globe and  
burner where they belong.  
It has a bull's-eye  
lens on the perforated  
plate utterly distinct  
from globe, making it*

*superior to the ordinary bull's-eye globe; also,  
a spring to slip over carriage dash.*

*Our line of Lanterns and Lamps is very  
extensive, a Catalogue of which we mail  
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Some of our horses are the purest living of the Black Hawk branch of the Morgan Family. At the head of our Stud is the standard bred colt, Dogwood, son of Norfolk by the great Nutwood. Norfolk's dam by Mambrino Chief; Dogwood's dam by Valliant, second dam by Mambrino Patchen; a combination of the highest strains of Hambletonian and Mambrino blood. Dogwood is a colt of full size, commanding style and great promise. We have a few useful horses now for sale. Our Southdowns are of the pure Walsingham strain bred from the prize pens of Lord Walsingham's centennial exhibit. Correspondence solicited. Address

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If they don't do the work we'll refund money.

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**FOR SALE.**—A fine farm, 110 acres, near Easton, Talbot County, Md., within 10 minutes' walk of Bloomfield station, and bordering upon salt water. The land is nearly all arable, No. 1 quality, and in a high state of cultivation.

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**FOR SALE.**—A bargain—Farm of 232 acres, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; 75 acres in good woodland, balance arable; nearly new dwelling; only one mile from Railroad: price only \$11.00 per acre; immediate possession. Address T. H., Box 532.

**FOR SALE,** at a sacrifice, a gentleman's place in Talbot Co., Md., beautifully located on the Choptank River, opposite the town of Cambridge. House 50 feet square, good outbuildings, 50 acres of land, 20 acres in ornamental trees; also Island of about 2 acres; one mile from steamboat wharf.

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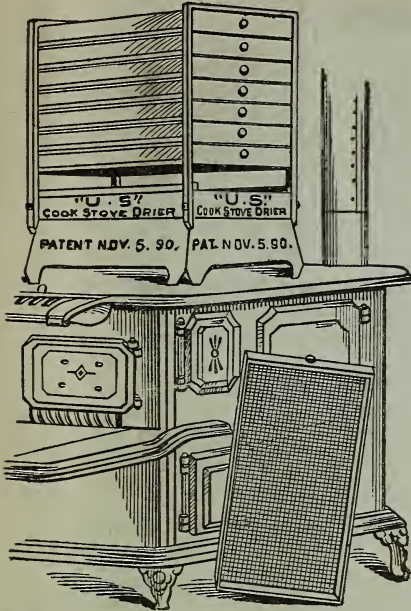
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## U. S. Cook Stove Drier.

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Can be Saved with this Ma-  
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This shows the Drier set on an ordinary Cook Stove.

### \$7.50 IN VALUE FOR \$5.00.

Through a special arrangement we are enabled to offer the U. S. COOK STOVE DRIER, the regular price of which is \$7, for only \$5 together WITH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "MARYLAND FARMER" (regular price 50c.

To any one sending a CLUB OF 10 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS to the "MARYLAND FARMER" at 50c. each, or 6 SUBSCRIBERS and \$2 IN MONEY we will send one of the Driers FREE.

This Drier has Eight Galvanized Wire trays containing 12 square feet of surface. The dimensions, base 22x16 inches, height 26 inches. Send by freight collect. Weight, crated, 25 pounds.

It is always ready for use and will last a lifetime. Has been thoroughly tested and approved, and will more than please you. As a great economizer and Money-maker for Rural people it is without a rival.

With it you can at odd times, summer or winter, evaporate enough wasting fruit, etc., for family use, and enough to sell or exchange for all or the greater part of your groceries, and in fact household expenses. No labor on the farm will pay better, or as well, as that of converting your wasting fruits into evaporated stock. The apples, pears, plums, etc., if evaporated, will sell or exchange pound for pound for butter, granulated sugar or most groceries, while evaporated cherries, raspberries or peaches bring good prices. If you have even only a few trees in your yard or town lot, one of the U. S. Cook Stove Driers will enable you at odd hours to evaporate enough fruit for family use and enough to sell or exchange for the greater part of your groceries.

IT IS THE GREATEST LITTLE BREAD WINNER ON THE MARKET.

TO MEET THE DEMAND for a SMALL, CHEAP DRIER, suitable for use on ANY ORDINARY COOK, OIL or GASOLINE STOVE, we now offer the above. It is very SIMPLE. ECONOMIC. EFFICIENT and CONVENIENT, and FOR FARMERS' USE JUST WHAT IS WANTED, and we believe THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LITTLE DRIER of its class ON THE MARKET.

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**TO THE LADIES** of the Household in Town or Country. It is a little Gold Mine. Thousands of careful, prudent household managers, who have no time nor necessity to engage in evaporating fruit for market as a business, but who have frequent use for just such an article as this for making smaller quantities of dried fruit, berries and vegetables for their own use or for sale, will find it the most satisfactory and profitable investment they could make. A lady can easily lift it on and off the stove, as it weighs but about twenty pounds. It has interchangeable galvanized wire-cloth trays, which will not rust nor discolor the fruit, etc., and will last for years. It is made of iron, except tray frames and supports.— Can be used for broiling beef steak, fish, etc., using but the lower tray for this purpose.

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